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J. W. SANDERS.

THE
GRAHAM SYSTEM
OF
SHORTHAND,

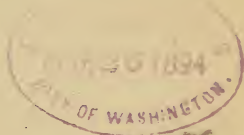
AS TAUGHT AND PRACTICED BY

✓
J. W. SANDERS,
Ex-U. S. Court Reporter.

TWENTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

PRICE \$2.

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Z 56
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PREFACE.

IN no lines of thought or action has the progressive element of the American people evinced more ingenuity than in that of making text-books.

Almost every shorthand text-book now before the public has been reduced to some special system or method: every one made, like razors, to *sell*, and warranted to be the best. For instance, we have the "Inductive," the "Deductive," the "Natural," the "Accumulative," and other methods; while at least one author in this world has "bobbed up serenely" who proposes to teach a man or woman to become master of the art of shorthand writing in six weeks. What a sad calamity to most of us that he did not "bob up" twenty years ago!

This is a complete, practical, and reliable text-book on the Graham System of Shorthand, with a few added expedients, and no effort or expense has been spared to make it a most valuable instructor. After an experience of more than twenty years as a teacher and writer of shorthand, during which time I have been almost constantly engaged in the practice of my profession, I think I know what kind of book is best adapted to teachers, students, and every one who has endeavored, through self-practice, to obtain a knowledge of phonography.

Much space is given to elementary instruction, the absence of which, in most text-books heretofore published, has caused many students' hopes to vanish when they too soon attempted to write from dictation. I say that this has been a painful stumbling-block, and not a few failures may be attributed to it.

The book contains hundreds of engraved shorthand plates, nearly *all* of which are underlined in plain, large print. While

the shorthand is large and at times shows pen deviations, no apology is offered, for two reasons: First, the characters purposely were made large for convenience in study. Secondly, I wrote nearly all the shorthand from dictated manuscripts.

It is probable that in some instances I may have used the *language* as well as *ideas* of other authors, but it was not my intention so to do; and if any one should see such a thing without the proper credit he will understand that it was an oversight—not intentional. I disclaim most positively and emphatically any intention, directly or indirectly, to reflect upon the many good shorthand publications or any author thereof. My whole and only object and desire is and ever has been in the interest of the shorthand calling, and I will continue to labor zealously for the good I may be able to do.

If this humble offering should contribute anything toward the upbuilding of the profession to which I owe a debt of gratitude that can never be paid, and in which my faith grows stronger every year, then I will be amply compensated for my labors.

J. W. SANDERS.

INTRODUCTION.

THERE are certain qualifications which a shorthand writer must possess in order to be successful. He must be familiar with the shorthand he uses; he must possess the necessary speed; he must understand what he writes; he must be able to write with ease, energy, and rapidity; he must be possessed of such control of his *very being* that mechanical accuracy will be assured. It is essential that he enter into the spirit of the subject-matter he is engaged in writing; he should mentally repeat the words he is writing as they flow from the speaker's lips, so as to metaphorically give expression to his own thoughts and feelings by the aid of phonographic characters. It takes the resources of the *whole* man, all in energetic action, to make the stenographer. Every part (the eye, the ear, the nerves, and the hands) must be willing subjects of the soul and act in unison with the mind. He must be a student. He should seek information from every source and have it ever ready in the great storehouse of his mind. He should have an oceanic depth of thought and strong retentive power. It has been said that *the* stenographer should know everything. I would hardly ask to be credited with using such strong language as is given in the last sentence, but would modify by saying "a stenographer should be well 'equipped' for his particular line of work."

The student should ever keep in mind the fact that to be able to write shorthand with the least effort is to reach the height of perfection in the ART. But he must know *how* and *when* to use phonographic characters to bring about such results.

Not in all the sciences, arts, and professions generally is

there so much dependency upon the first or primary principles as in that of shorthand study. The whole embodiment, from the time the first letter in the phonetic alphabet is made on to the most scientific reporting, is one complete mass of PRIMARY PRINCIPLES.

The great variety of engraved shorthand words on each lesson offers the student a wide field for practice; and if the proper time be given them, he should experience no difficulty in writing words of similar import. As he progresses he will find easy definitions, simple explanations, appropriate exercises suited to each set of shorthand principles, and a judicious selection of word-signs and contractions to be memorized. A thorough knowledge of outlining, and the ability to use the right outline readily at the proper time, is one of the stenographer's rare accomplishments. Until the principles, word-signs, and contractions have been permanently fixed in the mind it is very important that they be frequently referred to.

The book is divided into three parts: the *Primary*, *Outline*, and *Reporting*. Having completed the primary and outline courses, the student should possess an immense fund of shorthand, which he should be able to draw on at will. Passing to the reporting style, much time should be given to *reporting expedients*, to the study of *contractions*, "*sensible*" *phrasing*, *criticisms*, *accurate* and *neat typewriter transcripts*, *forms*, and *speed*.

It may be of some advantage to warn the student against the pitfalls and sloughs of despondency that occasionally beset his pathway; and if there be no guidepost, he will probably not soon arrive at his destination. Therefore the kindly assistance of a *thoroughly* competent teacher is almost indispensable. A student should be impressed with his teacher's capacity as well as ability. A teacher's first business is to *teach*; if everything else is duly subordinated to this function, he may perform as many others as he pleases. But under no circumstances must

the teacher degenerate into an exhorter, nor into the critic, especially of the "war whoop and tomahawk" variety.

Postulating a good shorthand book, let me say one just introduced, what shall be the teacher's attitude toward it? First, he should examine it thoroughly, appreciate its separate excellences and defects at their full value, understand its perspective, note its limitations, and if possible correct its errors.

If an alert shorthand teacher can satisfy himself that no serious results follow, he will hail with delight the sight of a new text-book in order to stimulate his own activities and thereby react upon the energies of his pupils.


In closing this introduction I would respectfully ask those who contemplate the study of shorthand to weigh well the following admonition: If you wish to enter the ranks of the shorthand profession, before doing so, satisfy yourself that you have *plenty of perseverance, patience, endurance, determination, and industry*. If your common school education be *limited*, and you honestly believe you do not possess *all* the foregoing requisites, *don't*, for TIME's sake, undertake it.

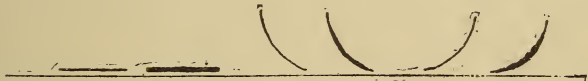
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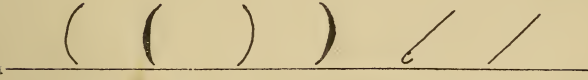
SANDERS' SHORTHAND LESSONS.

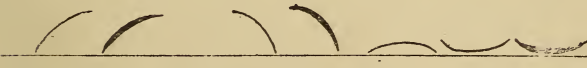
LESSON I.

SHORTHAND ALPHABET.


p b t d chay j


k gay f v shay zhay


ith thū s z hay ray


lay yay r way m n ing

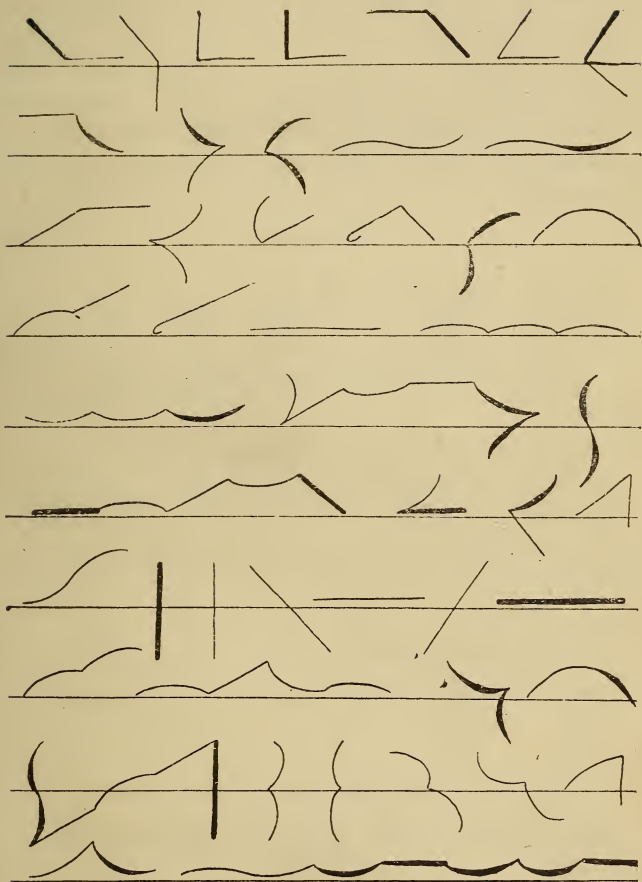
NOTE.—Hay and Ray are always written upward.
Lay is always written upward when standing alone.
(See remarks on next page.)

REMARKS.

When "shay" is preceded by a vowel sound it is called ish. When "lay" is preceded by a vowel sound it is called l. They may be written upward or downward when joined to other consonants. All the upright consonants are written downward except hay, ray, and lay. Horizontals are written to the right. Chay is preceded at the top and followed at the bottom by other consonant strokes. Ray is preceded at the bottom and followed at the top by other consonant strokes. This being the case, there can be no confounding of the chay and ray strokes. Ray is also slanted more than chay. Observe uniformity in shade, slant, and length. See that you understand these remarks before passing to the next lesson.

LESSON II.

JOINED LETTERS.



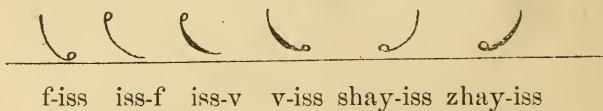
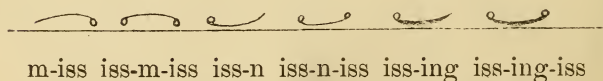
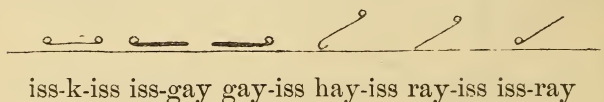
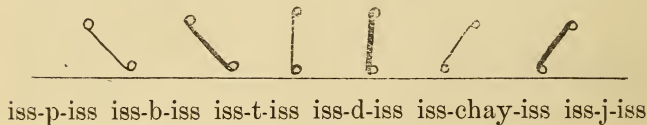
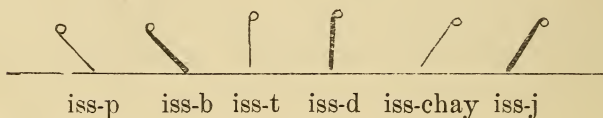
NOTE.—Copy slowly and carefully, and name each letter aloud while writing it.


LESSON III.

THE "ISS" AND "SES" CIRCLES.

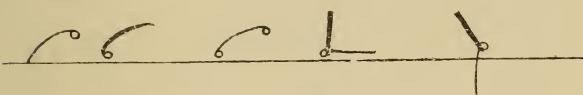
A small circle on right side of the shorthand consonants p, b, t, d, chay, j, on top of k, gay, on left of hay, ray, and on natural curve of all curve letters is "iss." A large circle on the same side is "ses." When these circles are at beginning they are always read first, then the consonant stroke; when they are at the end, they are read last.

EXERCISE.

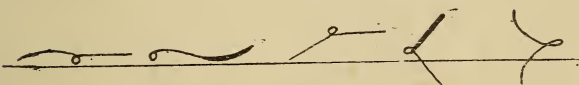




ith-iss thū-iss s-iss iss-z r-iss way-iss




lay-iss yay-iss iss-lay-iss d-iss-k b-iss-t




m-iss-k iss-m-ing ray-iss-k j-iss-p f-iss-l

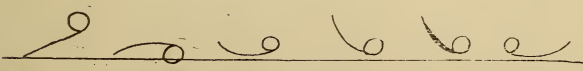
NOTE.—Natural junctions should be observed in writing the iss and ses between two consonant strokes.



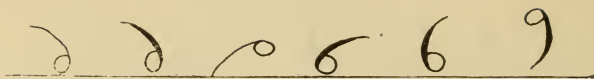
p-ses b-ses t-ses d-ses chay-ses j-ses



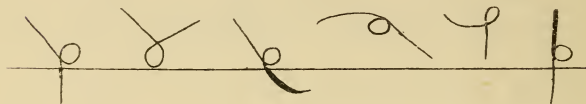
ses-p ses-t k-ses gay-ses ses-k hay-ses



ray-ses m-ses n-ses f-ses v-ses ses-n



r-ses way-ses lay-ses yay-ses thŭ-ses ses-z



p-ses-t p-ses-ray p-ses-v m-ses-p n-ses-t d-ses-t



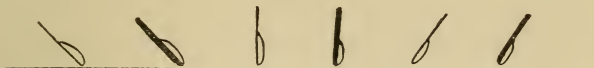
k-ses-ray r-ses-t n-v-ses ray-j-ses ray-p ses

LESSON IV.

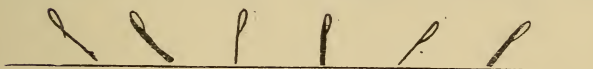
THE "STEH" AND "STER" LOOPS.

They are made on same side as the "iss" and "ses" circles. A *small loop* is "*steh*." It is always read first at the beginning and last at the end.

EXERCISE.



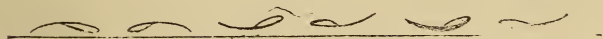
p-steh b-steh t-steh d-steh chay-steh j-steh



steh-p steh-b steh-t steh-d steh-chay steh-j

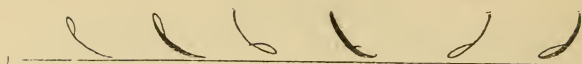


gay-steh steh-k steh-gay k-steh hay-steh ray-steh



m-steh steh-m n-steh steh-n ing-steh steh-ing

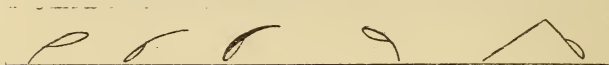
NOTE.—See that you are making this loop long and very small, like the engraving.



steh-f steh-v f-steh v-steh shay-steh zhay-steh



ith-steh thü-steh s-steh z-steh r-steh way-steh

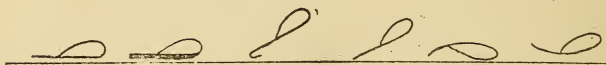


lay-steh steh-lay yay-steh steh-r ray-p-steh

A large loop is "ster." It is read last.



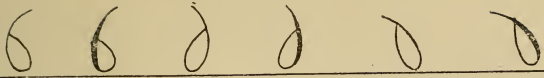
p-ster b-ster t-ster d-ster chay-ster j-ster

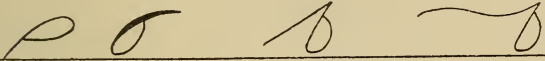



k-ster gay-ster hay-ster ray-ster m-ster n-ster

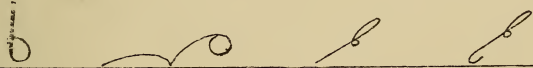



ing-ster f-ster v-ster shay-ster zhay-ster n-v-ster

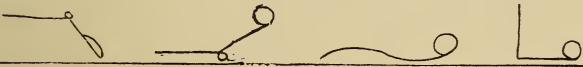

 ith-ster thū-ster s-ster z-ster r-ster way-ster


 lay-ster yay-ster ray-chay-ster m-n-chay-ster


 ray-j-ster p-iss-m-ster p-sters p-stehs


 d-sess-iss m-lay-ses ray-stehs hay-stehs


 m-sters ing-sters lay-sters t-stehs j-stehs


 k-iss-p-steh k-iss-ray-ses m-n-ses t-k-ses

NOTE.—The “ster” loop is never at the beginning of consonants.

LESSON V.

THE VOWELS.

As no word in the English language can be written without the aid of one or more vowels, the same general principle applies with equal force to shorthand representation. Therefore, you will see without hesitation the importance of thoroughly mastering the twelve vowels which appear in the diagram on the following page. The upright bars may represent shorthand consonants, and the dots and dashes at the beginning, middle, and end show their respective vowel sound on the consonants. In other words, if you write a heavy dot at the beginning of a consonant it is "E," in the middle it is "A," and at the end it is "Ah." The light dots represent the short sound of "I" as in *it*, short "E" as in *Ed*, short "A" as in *at*. A heavy dash at beginning is "awe," in middle "o," at end "ōō;" and a light dash at beginning is short "o" as in *not*, in middle as in *but*, at end as in *book*.

My earnest admonition: Acquire a thorough knowledge of vocalization.

VOWEL SCALE.

Long.		Short.		Long.		Short.	
E	•	Ī	•	awe	—	ö	—
A	•	Ē	•	ō	—	ū	—
Ah	•	Ä	•	ōō	—	ugh	—

Repeat (aloud) and write these vowels as follows until thoroughly fixed in your mind: E, A, Ah, Ī, Ē, Ä; awe, ō, ōō, ö, ū, ugh.

Shorthand words are written in different positions. I will tell you why. Further on, when you begin to write sentences in shorthand, even at a fair rate, you will be forced, for want of speed, to drop unnecessary vowels—simply writing the outline (consonants only) to many words. In such cases, however, you will have to read not a few of your notes from the context, or from the general construction of a sentence. Therefore, reporters use *position* with reference to line of writing, and obviate the use of many vowels which would prove tedious, slow, and unsatisfactory in *verbatim* reporting.

There are three positions, then, that you must learn.

First Position.—If the accented vowel have the sound of a first position vowel in the scale above, write the outline to the word in the first position—above the line of writing. The uprights are written about one-half their length above the line, and the horizontals the height of the shorthand “t.”

Second Position.—If the accented vowel have the sound of a second position vowel in the scale, write the outline to the word in the second position—on the line of writing.

Third Position.—If the accented vowel have the sound of a third position vowel in the scale, write the first upright through the line of writing and all horizontals immediately below it.

RULE.—When a vowel is placed before an upright letter, it is read first; when placed after, it is read last. When a vowel is placed above a horizontal letter, it is read first; when placed below, it is read last.

EXERCISE.



eat tea be each me knee



key see fee she lea he



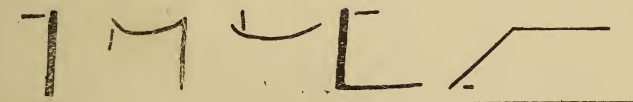
Eve Eph thee we ye Rhea



it in nick kick Tom



all law gnaw maul ball



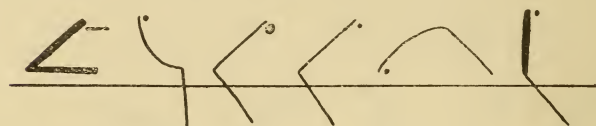
odd not on dock rock



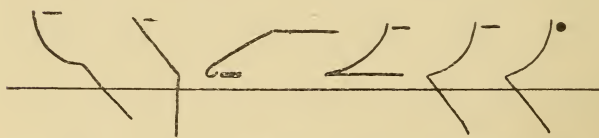
tick Dick Paul meal deal ear



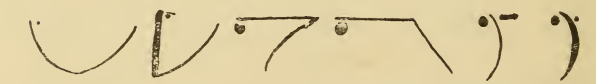
case cot rot mock lick if



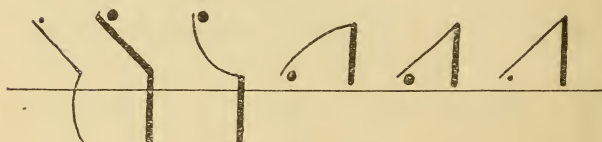
jog fit cheap chip lip dip



fop pot hawk shock shop sheep



fish dish keel keep Esau easy




pith bead feed lead read rid

NOTE.—The above are all first position words.


LESSON VI.

RULE.—All third place vowels and second place short vowels precede the following consonant.


EXERCISE.



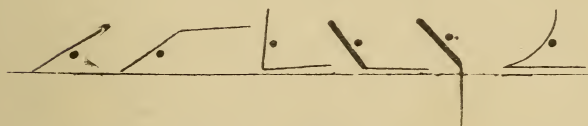
pay Abe ate aid day age jay




ache gay aim may nay they









say ace lay ail way hay



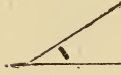




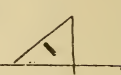
Ray rake take bake bait shake





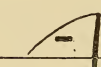


ode doe so Poe Joe show oak


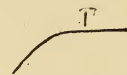
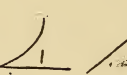



go own no ohm choke joke






roar ore shore goat boat wrote





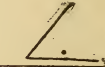
woe coke load lore Rome

duck luck shuck rub rug tub

come mug us hub cub

Beck neck deck peck check



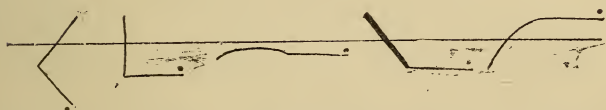
wreck peck peg Ed edge ebb



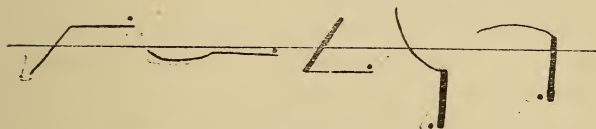
arm ark farm calm ma



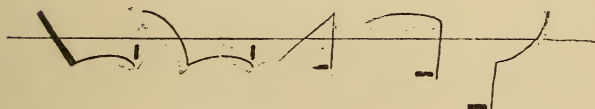
pa balm at add lad lap



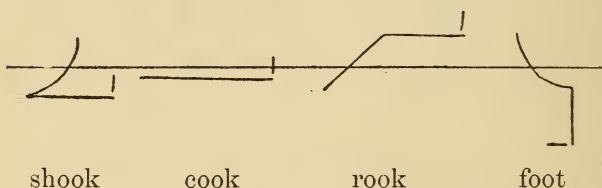
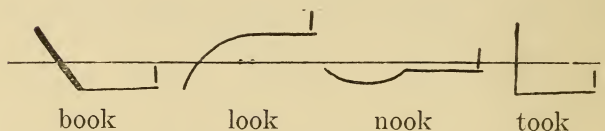
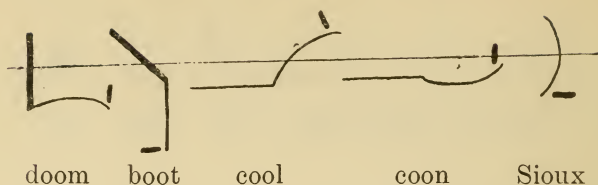
chap tack Mack back lack



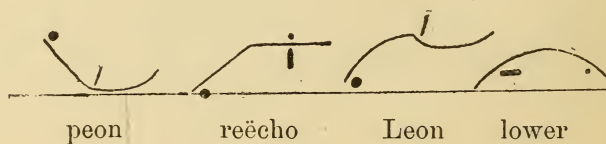
rack knack Jack fad mad



boom room root moot shoot



When to Use R and Ray.—"R" is used when it begins a word and is preceded by a vowel sound. It is also used when followed by *m*. "Ray" is used when followed by a vowel sound. It never precedes R and *m*. It follows *m* and *ith*. It also precedes *ith*. Words with two vowels occurring between two consonant strokes are vocalized by placing the first vowel after the preceding consonant and the last vowel before the following consonant.



LESSON VII.

WRITING EXERCISE.

Raw pool Jennie Bill fall mole heap peep dip shop cop
cab own low so say may oar push mush cash lip ream
feet toe oak ooze eh up it dig leg nick pick arm air fair
tare roar pour peer coal read road rid red rash bush
gush fish fake fag fog happy pity putty money funny
zeal oath add itch thaw kick meek buck Anna Annie
Fannie Minnie finny jolly shock ship fear four Eva love
leave live laugh lath lathe loath leak elm Emma any
lassie roach wretch rainy Rooney bath above way woe
woo awake await caw Coe fudge nudge hog dog boggy
buggy beg bed bode shave hope escape easily owing
bang ding king ring among lung tongue fang gap busy
rosy lazy hazy shaky ditto motto lasso.

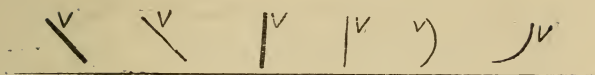
LESSON VIII.

DIPHTHONGS.

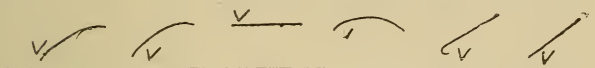
∨	i	∧	oi	∧	ei	
				∧	ai	∧
∧	ew	∧	ow			∧

REMARKS.—*I*, *oi*, and *ei* are always at the beginning of consonants; *ai* and *oe* are in the middle; *ew*, *ow*, and *ooi* are at the end. *I* points down, *ew* to the left, *oi* and *ow* up, *ei* and *ai* to the left, *oe* and *ooi* to the right. *Ei* and *ai* are compounds of the long *e* and *a* dot vowels. *Oe* and *ooi* are compounds of the long *o* and *oo* dash vowels. The same rule applies to *ew*, *ow*, and *ooi* as that of the third position vowels—they precede the following letter. On the following page is presented an easy practice lesson in the use of diphthongs.

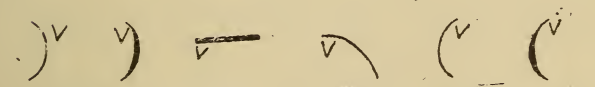
DIPHTHONG EXERCISE.



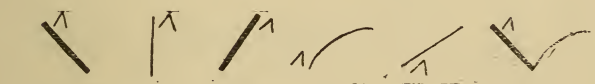
by pie die tie ice shy



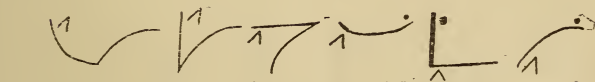
isle lie Ike my high rye



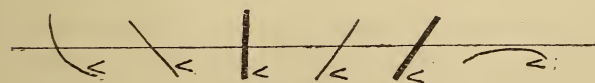
sigh eyes guy ire thigh thy



boy toy joy oil Roy boil



foil toil coil annoy decoy alloy



few pew due chew Jew mew

cue hew use knew Ewing view

how mow vow now sow allow

owl fowl our out loud cow

Deity deify payee Owen Noah Alloah

Louie dewy annuity duet Hewit







NOTE.—*Oe* also represents the *o-ah* sound, and *ooi* the *ewy* sound. *Ai* sometimes represents the *ae* sound. A correct orthographer will experience no difficulty in transcribing into longhand all proximate stenographic sounds.







LESSON IX.






I have told you that *iss*, *ses*, and *steh* are read first at beginning and last at end, and that *ster* is read last at end; but is never at the beginning of a letter.






RULE.—Vowels and diphthongs written between a beginning *iss* or *steh* and the consonant stroke are read between them. Vowels and diphthongs following both the *iss* or *steh* and consonant stroke are read after them. The *ses* circle may be vocalized by writing a first, second, or third position vowel inside of it.

EXERCISE.

					
peas	bees	sip	sit	seat	seed

					
siege	paws	jaws	laws	Saul	balls

				
Thomas	docks	box	shocks	socks

				
bosses	losses	misses	nieces	hisses



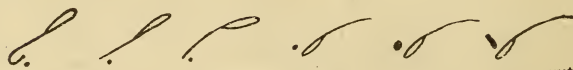
kisses causes tosses recess thesis



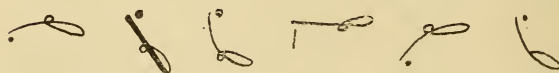
pieced beast steep stop tossed stitch



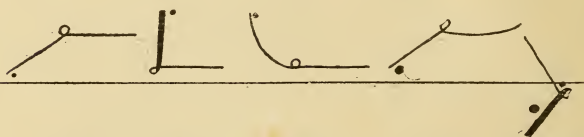
steam mist cost stocks stings



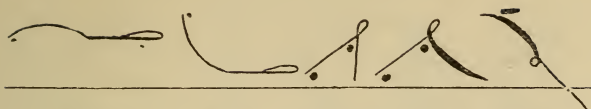
hissed wrist list still steal stall



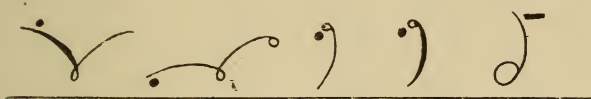
mists beasts feasts costs lists fist



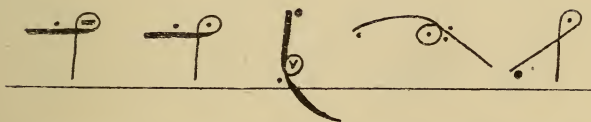
risk disk Fisk reason passage



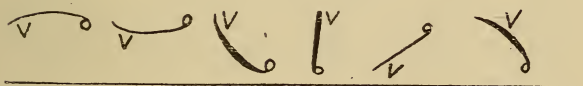
mixed fixed receipt receive wasp



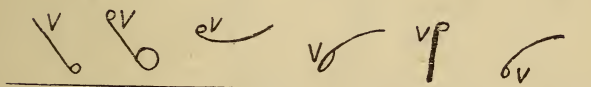
weasel measles cease seize sauces



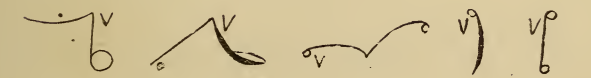
exhaust exist decisive Mississippi resist



mice nice vice dice rice wise



pies spices sign style side sly



entices revised smiles size sights

voices	rejoices	boys	toys	spoil

noise	choice	joist	foist	moist

hoist	invoice	Loyd	soil	coils

theist	deist	deism	deistical	rhymes

desire	deceive	decide	beside	reside







LESSON X.


pace paste paster best test tester

boast boaster bust dust duster doses

sets stays state study stage sages






ways waste slays days haze raise




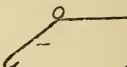

     




haste roast soul stole vest faced

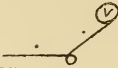

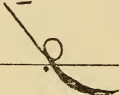
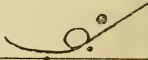
most must stone stung stove stuff



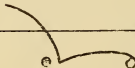
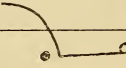






 stem stuck gust next ducks


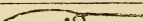

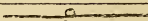





 desk musk tusk husk rusty


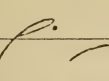
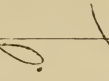
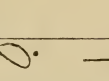

 luster muster Hester roaster Chester

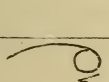
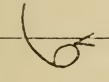
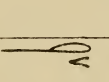






 exercise excessive possessive necessary


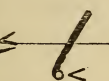

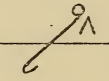






 past vast arms arks bask



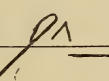
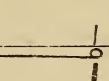
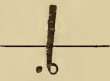




 task mask music cask

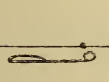
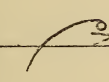
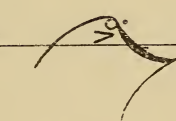
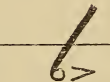
REMARK.—You will notice in above exercise that when consonants are joined by *iss* all vowels following the preceding stroke are written immediately after it.


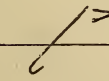
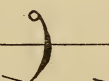
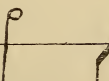






 passive last master faster castor






 muses fuses accused amused abused






 review Jews mouse house rouse






 boost roost housed cuckoos adds





 stacks Louis Louisville Jewess






 buoy Hughey Suez suet Jewett

LESSON XI.

"S" AND "Z" STROKE.

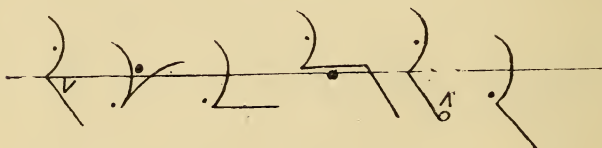
In words beginning with a vowel or diphthong when *s* or *z* follows write the *s* or *z* stroke, not the *iss* circle.

In outlines ending in *s* or *z* followed by a vowel or diphthong write the *s* or *z* stroke, not the *iss* circle.

Write the *s* or *z* stroke when two vowels occur between it and the preceding consonant.

NOTE.—The *ei*, *ai*, *oe*, and *ōōi*, you will notice, are exceptions. For example, such words as *Louis*, *Jewess*, *Noahs*, *payees*, *buoys*, *deism*, etc., may end in *iss* when vocalized with these special diphthongs.

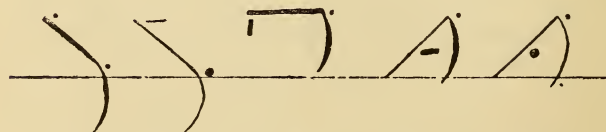
EXERCISE.



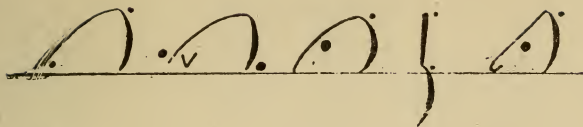
espy assail ask escape espouse asp



essence eschew asylum easily Ozark



busy posse gauzy rosy racy



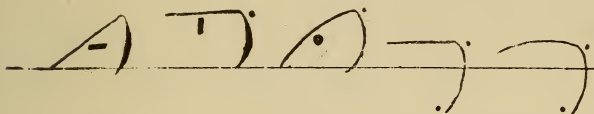
Lizzie

Eliza

lazy

dizzy

hazy



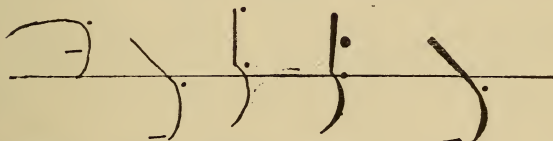
rosy

cozy

Lacy

Cassie

Massey



mussy

pussy

Tissie

daisy

boozy



pious

Elias

chaos

Diaz

bias

LESSON XII.

BRIEF WAY.

we	⊂	wĩ	⊂	waw	⊃	wō	⊃
way	⊂	wě	⊂	wō	⊃	wũ	⊃
wah	⊂	wă	⊂	wōō	⊃	wugh	⊃

BRIEF YAY.

ye	⊂	yĩ	⊂	yaw	⊃	yō	⊃
yay	⊂	yě	⊂	yō	⊃	yũ	⊃
yah	⊂	yă	⊂	you	⊃	yugh	⊃

At first appearance these little semicircles may glimmer before your eyes; but, knowing the simple vowel scale, we prefix the *w* for brief *way*, and *y* for brief *yay*—combining the sound—and we have it. Take away the prefix *w* and *y*, and what will remain? Why, nothing but the simple vowel scale. In writing the briefs for the short vowels they are supposed to be made smaller than the long vowel briefs, but it is not practical that any distinction in size be made.

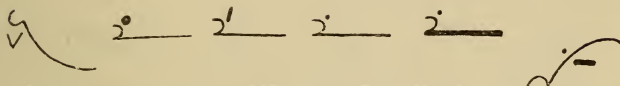
The rule governing the placing of vowels on consonants also applies to the briefs. To facilitate speed, and when it is convenient, briefs are joined to consonants.

EXERCISE.

The brief *way* for the dots and dash vowels may be reversed for convenient joinings, as in *week*, *wood*, etc. So may the brief *yay*, as in *yellow*, *youth*, etc.



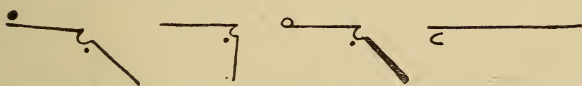
weep wipe weed wide wit witch



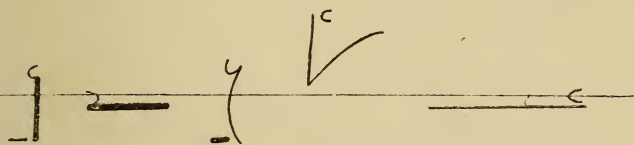
wife week walk wick wig yellow



year web wade wet wake wedge



equip quit squib quick



wood wag youth twill quack

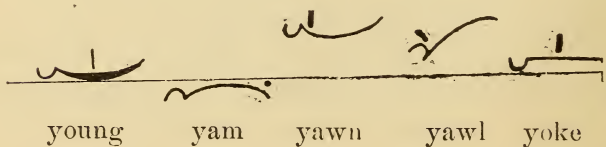
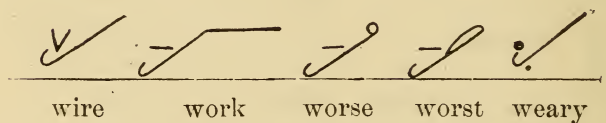
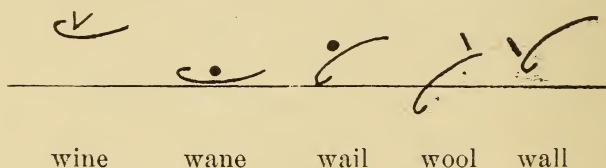
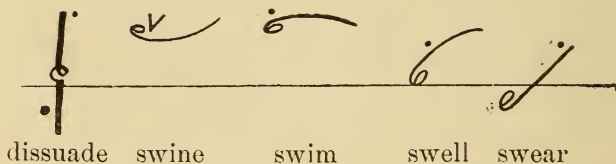
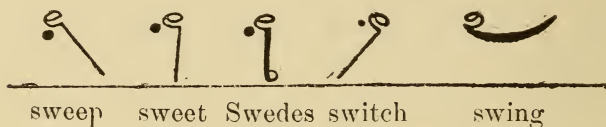


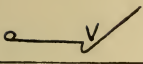

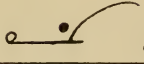
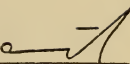
squaw squash twig dwell wax

LESSON XIII.




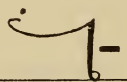
THE BRIEFS CONTINUED.

Brief *way* is represented at the beginning of *m*, *n*, *l*, and *ray* by an *initial* hook. An *iss* circle is prefixed by writing it inside a brief.

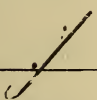





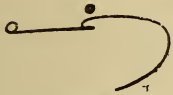



squire Esquire squeal squirrel





worth Winchester once windows





wearer twine Edwin quail

squeamish squirm squeeze Welch

William warp winning beware

beeswax walking Websters yearling

LESSON XIV.

DIFFERENT WAYS OF REPRESENTING "H."

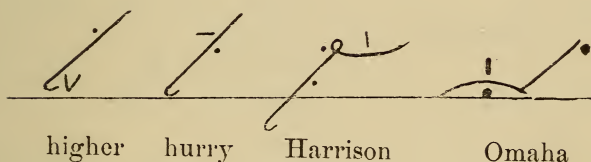
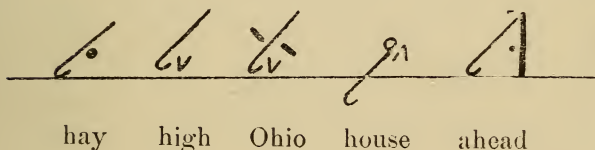
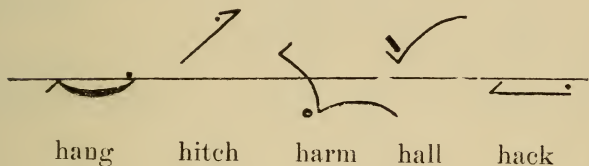
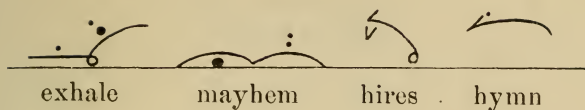
The *h* may be represented by a *dot* written before a vowel or diphthong and consonant; *p-oid* or *chay-oid* prefixed to a stroke [an *oid* is one-fourth the length of a straight letter]; the stroke *h*.

The *h* dot is used only when the junction will not permit the use of the *oid* or *h* stroke.

The *h* stroke is used when it is the only consonant; when preceded by a vowel; when followed by *ray*; when it is the last consonant stroke in a word.

As a rule amanuenses (office stenographers) are quite liberal in their use of the *h* stroke, while, on the other hand, *verbatim* reporters are equally as generous in the omission of the *h* dot and *h-oid*—simply writing the remainder of the outline in the accented vowel position and depending upon the context for its interpretation.

Carefully study this page in connection with the following exercise.























































WRITING EXERCISE.

Harry honey hop hem hung hires hide horse hearse
 humming hill hale adhere houses harp head hod unhung
 ah eh ugh hoot wool week worse well won wine wink
 wing windy web sweet yore quit wile willing wire wipe
 wit weed witch wedge whisky.

NOTE.—The *h-oid* is also prefixed to a brief, as in *whine*,
whig, *whip*, etc.

LESSON XV.



























WORD SIGNS.

 it	 subject-ed	 kingdoms
		 because
 at	 its	 give-n-ing
 out	 it is	
 dollar	 it has	 go-ing
 do	 itself	 together
 had	 at first	 if
 advertise	 each	 for
 by	 which	 fact
 be	 change-ed	 few
 object-ed	 much	 half
 to be	 charge-ed	 ever
 up	 common	 have
 hope	 kingdom	 however
 happy	 come	 the
 party	 came	 a
 I	 country	 an
 high	 advantage	 and
	 large	

Note.—The *hay* stroke is also written in the first position for the word sign *high*, *hay-steh highest*, *hay-ray higher*.

LESSON XVI.

WORD SIGNS.

	think		us		know
			use		no
	thank-ed		was		own
	thous-and				me-my
	thee-thy		use		time
			wish		
	they-them		she		may-am
					him
	though		shall		home
	thou				thing
	these		issue		English
	thysel-f				
	this		usual-ly		language
			here		long
	those		her-hear		along
	thus				length
	several		are		will
	see		our		whole
	saw		hour		
	say		in-any		holy
	so				

NOTE.--*Ray* is sometimes used for the word sign *are*.

LESSON XVII.

COPY INTO SHORTHAND.

Do it for him. I had them in my house. It will be here in May. This book must be read by him. The boy spoke several languages. A high hill was just at my right. The bill poster was in this city last week. Wire me if they go. I saw an ox eat hay several days ago. Will my knife be in this box if I look for it? She writes many things wrong. Those boys passed by my store. Your task will be ready soon. The postmaster gives us much mail. At first they saw her mistake. I usually go up by James Jackson's house. The wine was sour. They think it sweet. I will go, however, and see him. The lady had some advantage in the race. They quit work just in time. Give me some peaches for Harry. I think they will thank him for it. The cakes and pies are in this cook stove. Louie was lazy last Sunday. Jack was so pious in July and August. The rogues will escape if the police leave them.

LESSON XVIII.

WORD SIGNS.

why

way

away

your

knew
new

now

influence

herself

ourself

ourselves

yes
yourselfyes, sir
yourselfthis is-has
themselves

myself

himself

is
hisas
has

first

of

all

to

too
two

or

awe
already

but

o
oh
owe

on

ought

he
shouldwho
whom


to whom


how


period

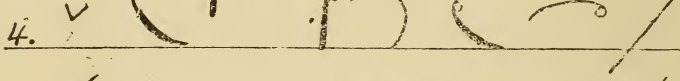
LESSON XIX.


COPY INTO LONGHAND.

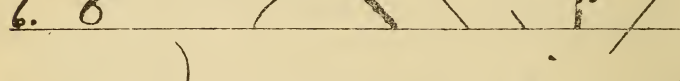
1. 

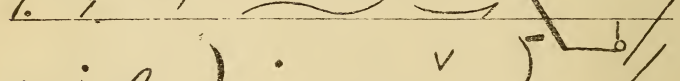
2. 

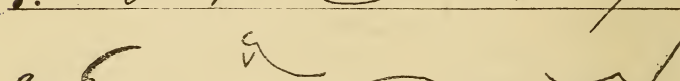
3. 


4. 


5. 

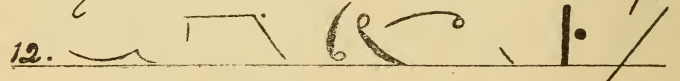
6. 


7. 

8. 

9. 









10. 

11. 

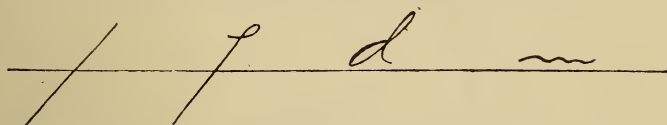
12. 

LESSON XX.

WORD SIGNS.

	we with		would		beyond
	were		ye year		you
	what		yet		

PUNCTUATION MARKS.

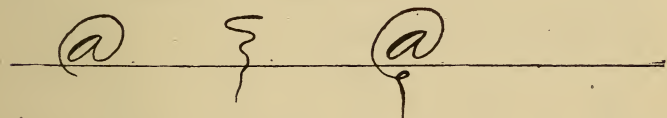


period

interrogation

doubt

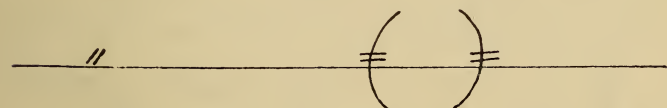
dash



applause

laughter

applause and laughter



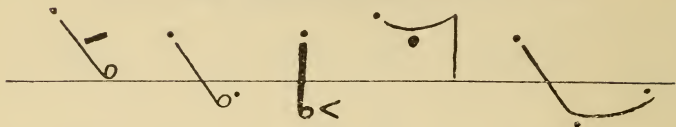
hyphen or underscore

parentheses

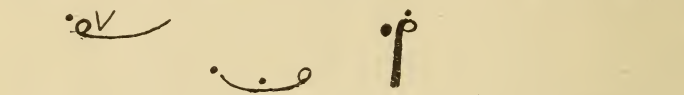
NOTE.—Other marks are the same as used in longhand.
A small cross may be placed by a vowel or diphthong
to mark the accent,

LESSON XXI.

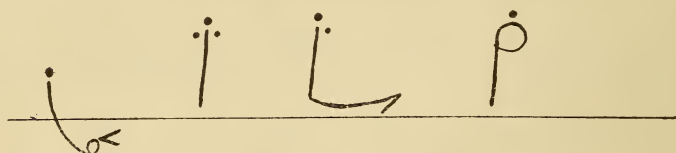
COM, CUM, CON, CONG, COG, ACCOM.



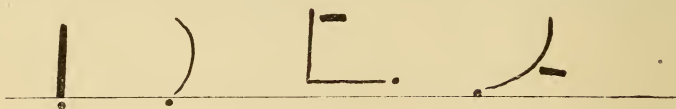
compose compass conduce cognate accompany



consign commence concede



consume confuse committee continue consist

The same dot at end is *ing*.

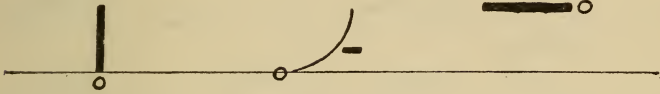
doing saying talking showing

When monosyllables end in *ing*, the *ing* stroke is used.

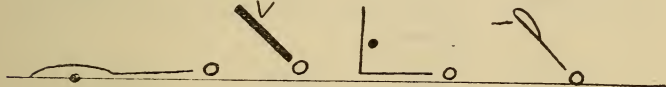
dong tongue king ring

NOTE.—For primary instruction the *accom* is generally made heavy, but it is not practical,

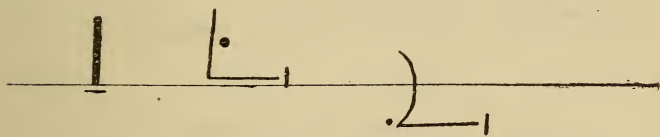
A small circle in the *ing* dot place is ings, ing-us, ing-as ing-his. Some writers enlarge the *ing-dot* to represent ings, but I much prefer the circle.




doing(s)-as-his-us showing-us-his giving-us-his



Ing-a-n-d is represented by t-oid or k-oid in the *ing-dot* position. *Ing-the* is represented by p-oid or chay-oid in the *ing-dot* position.



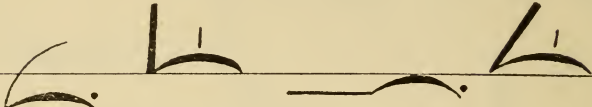
doing-a taking-a-n-d asking-a-n-d



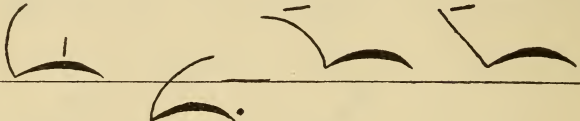
buying-the doing-the showing-the

LESSON XXII.


THE STROKE "M" MAY BE SHADED TO ADD "P"
OR "B."



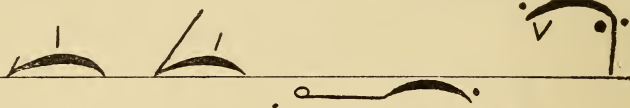
lamp dump camp jump




thump lamb romp pomp



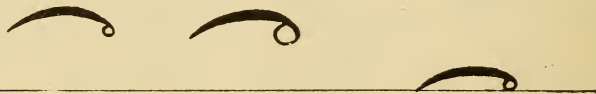
steamboat stump stamp mumps



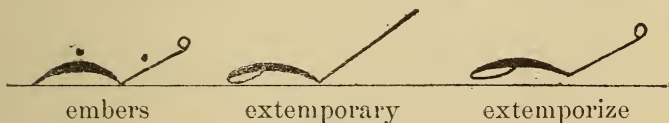
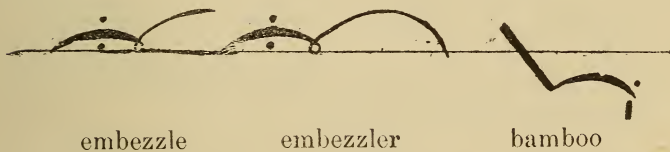
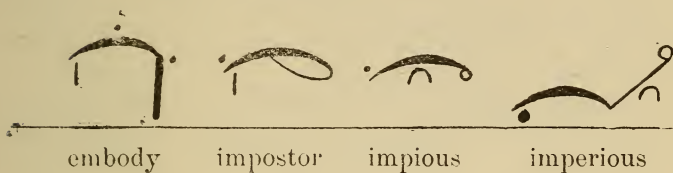
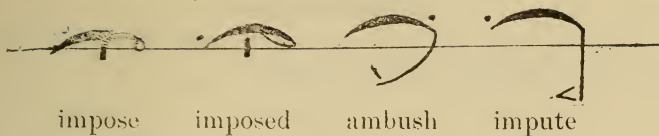
hump chump scamp impiety



impetus impish importance improve-d-ment
may-be



impossible-ility impossibilities improves-ments



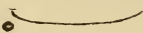
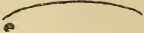
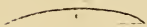
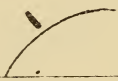
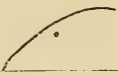
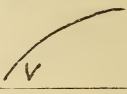


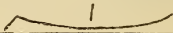
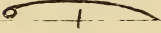

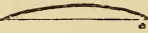


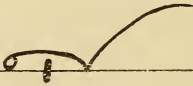
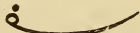



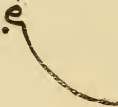



WRITING EXERCISE.

Extemporaneous extemporaneously encamp empale
 Emperor embalm embar embark embarrass embrace
 embay embase embassy embattle embowel lump scamp
 swamp damp pump emboss.

LESSON XXIII.

A curve letter made double length adds *tr*, *dr*, *thr*, *dhr*.
Vocalize the same as single letters.

			
father	enter	neater	meter
			
mother	older	letter	lighter
			
weather	smatter	hunter	
			
smother	father	matter	thither
			
leather	smoulder	cinder	voter
			
oyster	sifter	swifter	sweeter

winter

wonder

welter

Ing made double length adds *kr* or *gr*.

singer

linger

tinker

finger

banker

Sanger

stinger

thinker

winker

ringer

slinger

hunger

younger

Yonkers

anger

LESSON XXIV.

M made double length and shaded adds *pr*, *br*, or *tr*.

timber

bumper

lampers

December

distemper

stamper

limber

cucumber

amber

lumber

romper

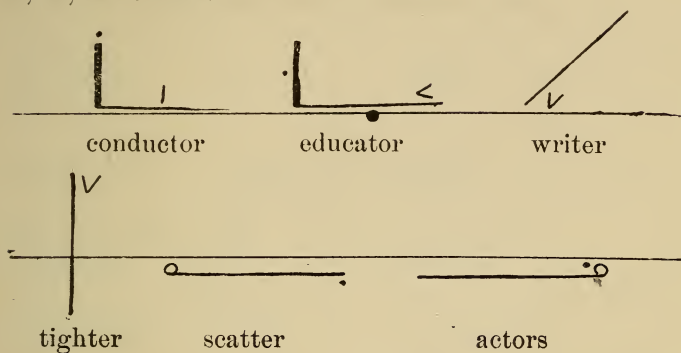
imbiber

November

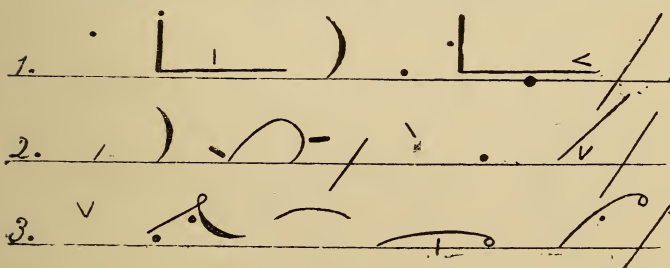
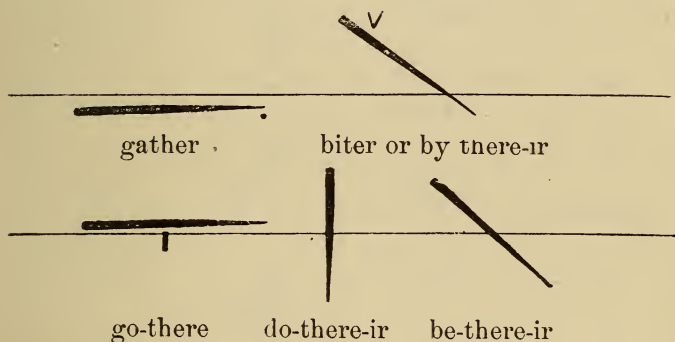
imbitter

scamper

A straight letter may be made double length to add
tr, dr, thr or dhr.



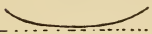

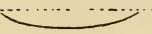
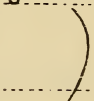
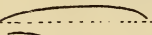
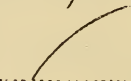


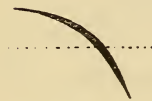


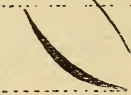
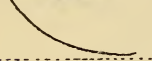
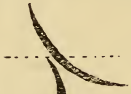
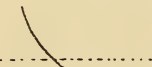


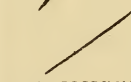
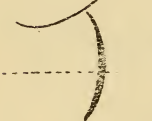
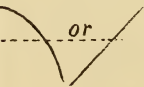


NOTE.—The shaded letters should be run to a point.



LESSON XXV.

WORD SIGNS AND PHRASES.

	entire neither		when-there- ir
	enter no other		some other
	another		see or saw there-ir
	matter		will-there-ir
	order reader		the-other
	whether		are-there-ir
	longer		of-their
	if there-ir		have - there- ir
	for there-ir		is-there-ir
	shall there- ir		writer
	was there- ir		rather

LESSON XXVI.

GENERAL WRITING EXERCISE.

Are your mother and father at home to-day? My mother is at home composing music for James William Hunter, who will come for it in December. Are you doing a piece of work for the banker? Is his book as new as yours? Which way does he go on his way to the city? She is doing several things at a time. They must be giving us too much exercise. The lighter boy, who wrote the letter, has too much lather on his face. The other embezzler was in jail all winter, and had no water for two whole weeks. If we do what is right in the matter, the conductor will give us a ride. The younger tinker lost his anger. Her father spoke of Thomas Alexander. Owen spoke to Noah and Louis said nothing. My new box is large enough for the squirrel. With what we were to have. I will go beyond you. Ye or you know the year to be so long. Has he come yet?

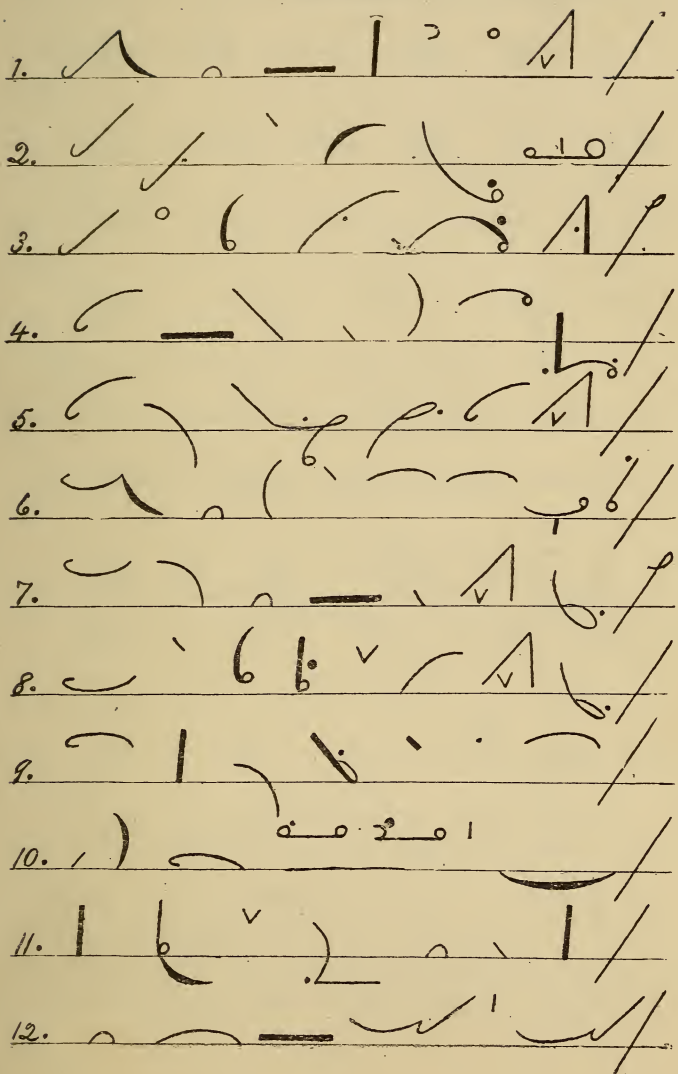
LESSON XXVII.

WORD SIGNS.

	when		nowhere
	one		wherefore
	won		wherein
	with-me		whereby
	we-may		wherewith
	with-him		where there
	we-are		whereunto
	where		wheresoever
	aware		whensoever
	while		whencesoever
	we-will		whatsoever
	well		whosoever
	whenever		whomsoever
	wherever		
	anywhere		

LESSON XXVIII.

EXERCISE.







LESSON XXIX.






A letter made half length adds *t* or *d*.






pit bit bid tight deed died






light fight hight writes cheat







rates bats meet night invite

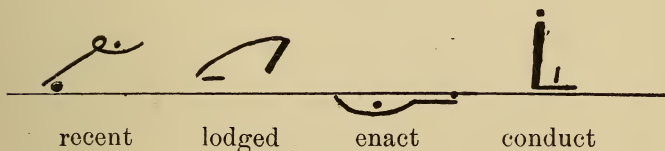
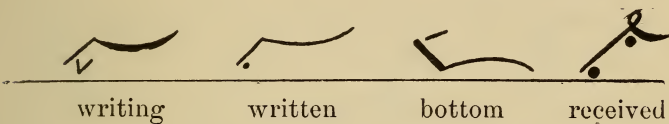
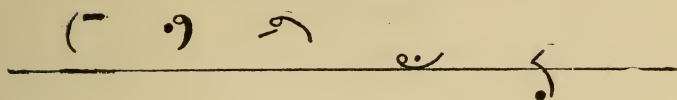
state slight soft saved votes

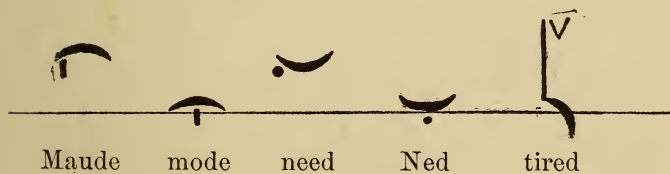
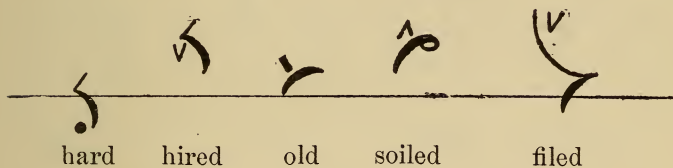
notes dates shoot bat abode

caught cut act got get let



Half lengths m, n, r, and l are shaded to add *d* only.

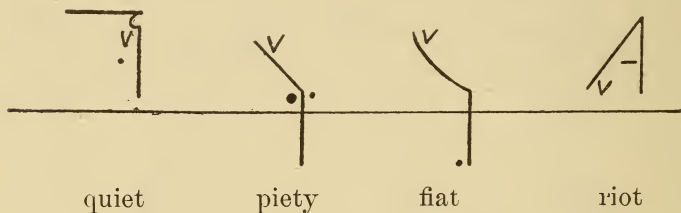


Ray and *lay* are never made half length to add *d*. I sometimes write *hay* half length to add *d*.

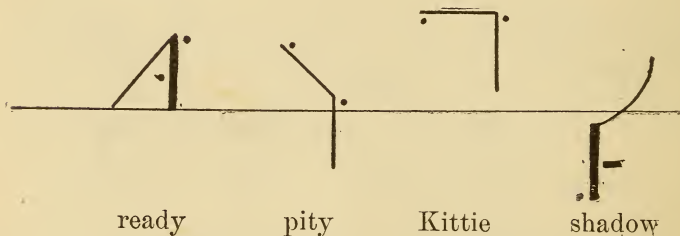
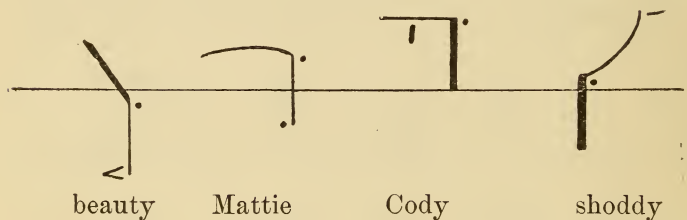
LESSON XXX.

WHEN HALF LENGTHS ARE NOT USED.

First.—When two vowels occur between a preceding consonant and a following *t* or *d*, two consonant strokes must be used.



Second.—When a vowel follows *t* or *d* at the end of words, the stroke *t* or *d* is written.



Third.—When a joining is bad or not convenient,

LESSON XXXI.

WRITING EXERCISE.

Sleet slate slat sold piled toiled foiled soared soured desired unsold unfold owned sound send signed excelled seated sighted spot except accept deceived decided receipted attempt cat cotton gad goat bucket racket ticket jacket packet existed molested feasted equity pity poet duet tilled pealed bailed billed pulled stated (steh-tet) stepped stopped stitched constitute nailed exact hides hods heads heeds hates hats huts heats hits rates rats rights retain art heart hurt herd naught naughty monied (m-n-d) piped popped bobbed gagged cooked lacked effect judged intimate fascinate.

NOTE.—*Wn*, *wr*, and *wl* are halved to add *t* or *d*, as in *wind*, *went*, *word*, *wired*, *wailed*, etc.

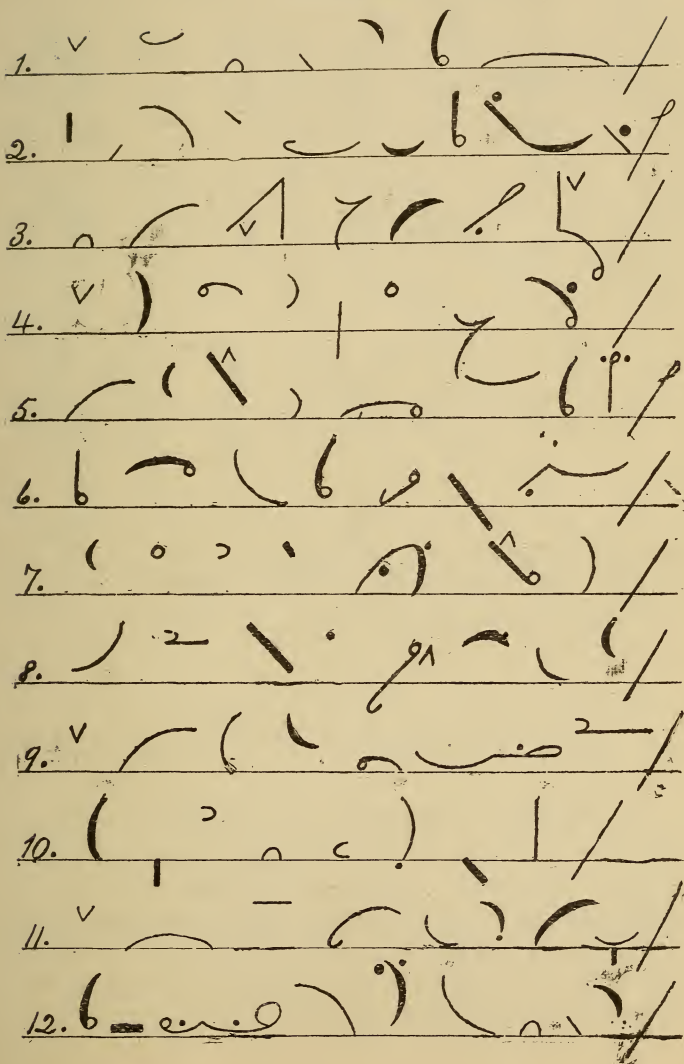
LESSON XXXII.

WORD SIGNS.

that	immediate- ly	quite
without	under hundred	could
feature	owned hand	act
after	old world	natural
word	did	put
astonish- ed-ment	somewhat	about
establish- ed-ment	sometime	doubt
little	seldom	God
let	Lord read ordinary	good
of it	heard	until
is it	not	want
was it h-as it	nature	went wont

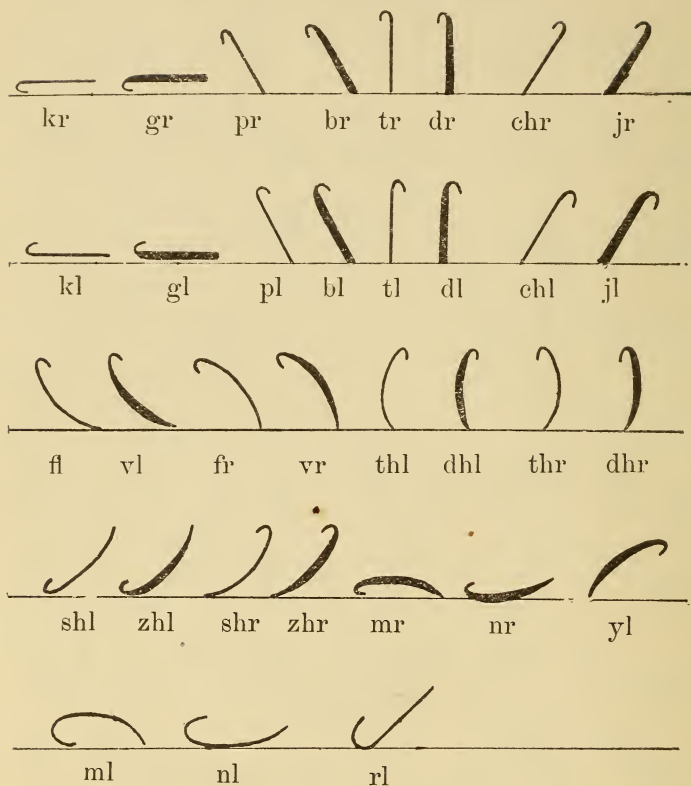
LESSON XXXIII.

EXERCISE.



LESSON XXXIV.

THE "R" AND "L" HOOKS.



Hay, ing, lay, r, way, s, z have no *r* or *l* hooks. *Yay* and *ray* have no *r* hook. The hook on *m, n*, and *ray* is made large to distinguish it from the brief *way*. *M* and *n* are shaded for the same distinction. As *r, way, s*, and *z* have no *r* or *l* hooks, *fl* and *vl* are turned for *fr* and *vr*, and *thl* and *dhl* for *thr* and *dhr*. *Shl* and *zhl* are always written upward and preceded or followed by a consonant.

EXERCISE.

crow acre gray pray bray try dry

teacher wager claws glue idle addle

play able fly oval freeze over

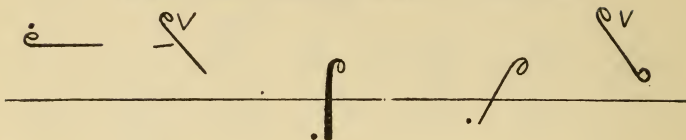
three either masher pleasure official

casual rumor dinner croup

camel tunnel bushel barrel

LESSON XXXVI.

THE "ISS" INSIDE THE "L" HOOK.



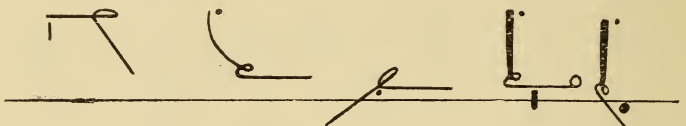
sickle

supply

saddle

satchel

splice



gospel

fiscal

rascal

disclose

display

THE "ISS" INSIDE THE "R" AND "L" HOOK ON CURVES.



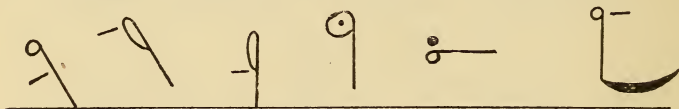
civil

sinner

designer

peaceful

THE "ISS," "SES," AND "STEH" ON THE "R" HOOK SIDE OF P, B, T, D, CH, J, K, GAY.



supper

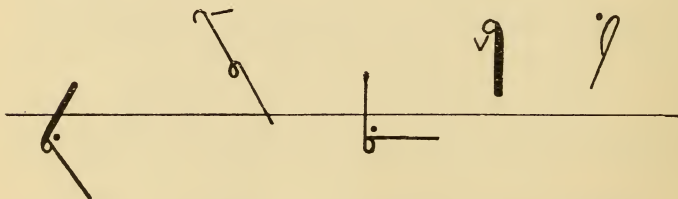
stopper

stutter

sister

seeker

strong



Jasper

prosper

Tasker

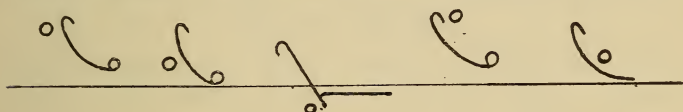
cider

stitcher

LESSON XXXVII.

VOWELS BETWEEN AN "R" OR "L" HOOK AND A CONSONANT STROKE.

RULE.—Write a circle in the position of *e*, *a*, *ah* before consonants to represent their long sound, and a circle in the same vowel positions after a consonant to represent the short sound. The dash vowels and diphthongs are written through the stroke in their respective positions.



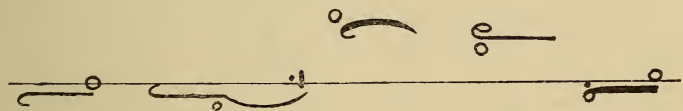
feels

fails

Parker

fills

fell



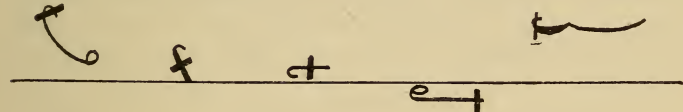
car

Calhoun

mere

skill

cigar



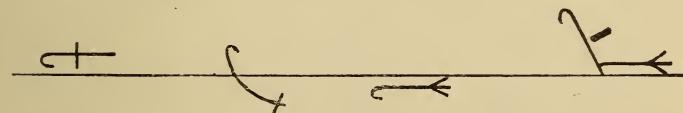
falls

bold

court

school

Norton



cur

full

cure

procure





































LESSON XXXVIII.

WRITING EXERCISE.

Brick brook brim bright brought bread bride Brody
Brady brawl brace braces braced brisk brier brainy
broiling broker bridge crook creek croaker trickster
wager cackle tickle Walker Nichols quicker Tucker
talker joker negro supplies saddle satchel fiddle meddle
bottle beetle battle uncle final kernel journal eternal
inform firm gross grass grassy greasy crazy cracker
striker scrap scrip spring Jasper rascal fiscal Oscar cry
hammer sooner liner finer rumor boomer spinner winner
skinner bushel official marshal casual camel court
Parker fill Calhoun Corlis secure cigar civil over Dover
pleasure.

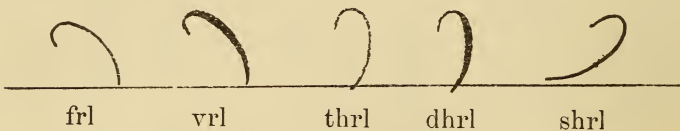
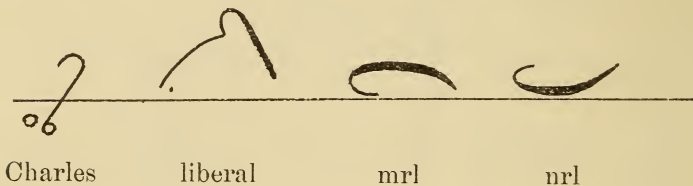
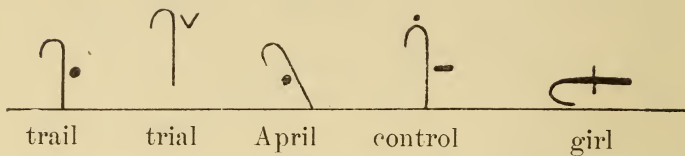
LESSON XXXIX.

WORD SIGNS.

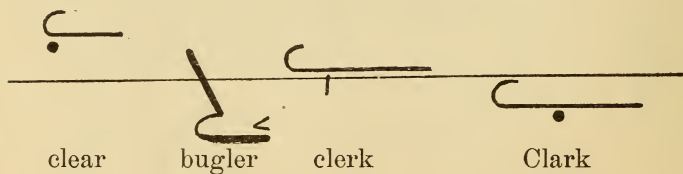
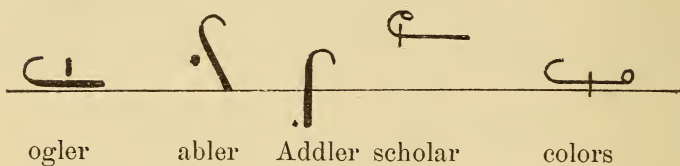
	care		at last		near nor
	principle- pal		member remember		manner
	appear proper		number brother		owner
	practice practical		doctor		sure
	practica- ble-ility		dear		either
	truth		during		there- their they are
	true		danger		other
	equal-ly		larger		pleasure
	difficult-y		glory		from
	tell it will		able		through
	at all		Mr. mere remark		over
	at least		more		every very

LESSON XL.

L is added by enlarging the "r" hook.



R is added by enlarging the "l" hook.



LESSON XLI.

EXERCISE.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

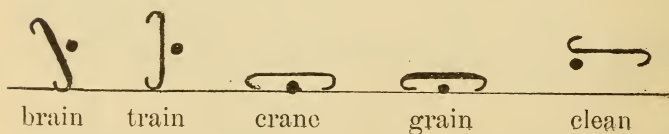
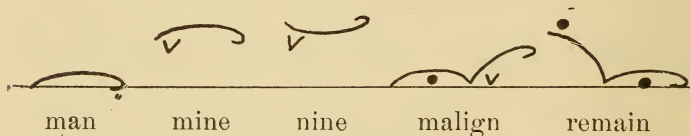
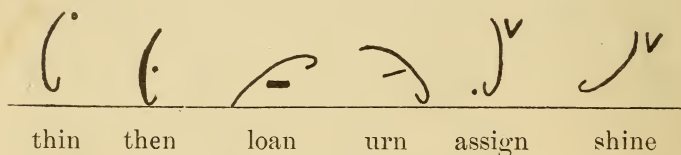
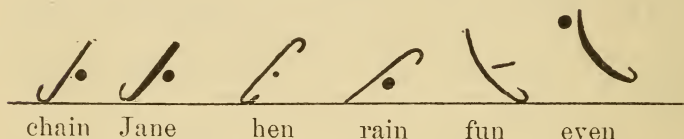
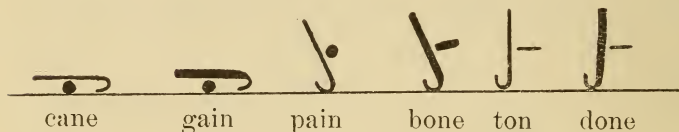
11.

12.

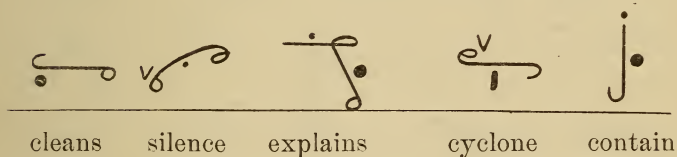
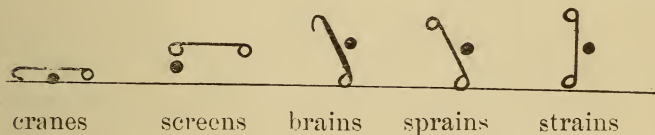
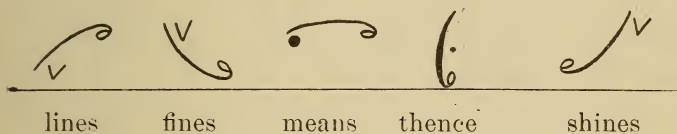
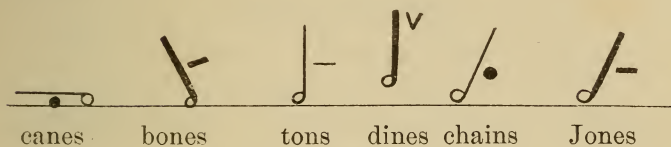
LESSON XLII.

THE "N" HOOK.

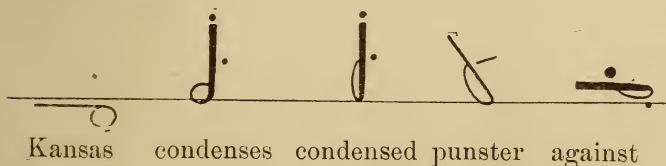
A small hook at the end on the left side of p, b, t, d, chay, j; on the bottom of k, gay; on the right of hay, ray; on natural curve of all curved letters, is the "n" hook.



The "n" hook on straight letters made into a circle adds *iss*. The *iss* is written within the "n" hook on curves.



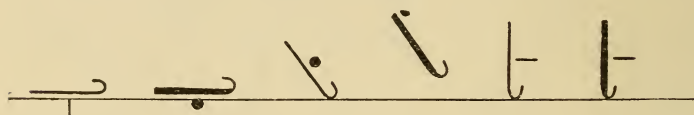
The *steh*, *ster*, and *ses* are also placed on the "n" hook side of straight letters (never on curves), and are read after the "n" hook.



LESSON XLIII.

THE "F" OR "V" HOOK.

The "f" or "v" hook is a small hook at the end of straight consonants opposite the "n" hook. The "f" or "v" hook is not on curve letters.



cuff

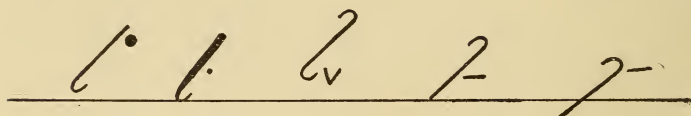
gave

pave

beef

tough

dove



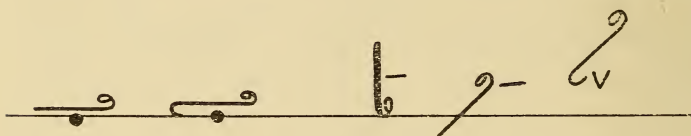
chief

Jeff

hive

rough

roof



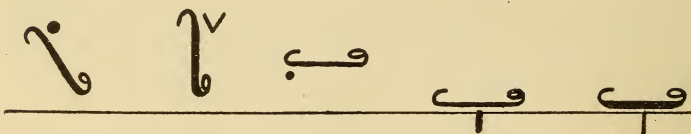
caves

craves

doves

roofs

hives



briefs

drives






cliffs

cloves

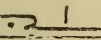




gloves

LESSON XLIV.






EXERCISE.






paint paved complaint drift draft

Kentucky combined mind mount land

craft depraved deprived arrived find






faint grieved proved contrived chafed







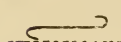
pints pants paints taunts joints

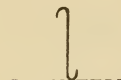
events lands excellent disciplined around

LESSON XLV.

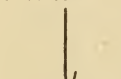
WORD SIGNS.



careful-ly



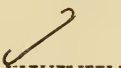
truthful-ly

believe
belief

whatever



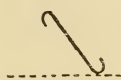
whichever



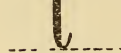
whereof



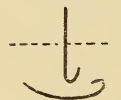
perfect-ly

prove
proof

approve



differ-ence

out of
opinion

combine



been

upon
punish-ment

happen

happiness
happens

general-ly



imagine-ation



begin

again
begun

began

can
question

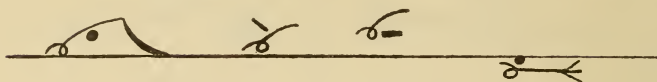
learn

WORD SIGNS CONTINUED.

	often		have been
	phonography		
	phonographer		may not
	phonographic		cannot
	done		account
	morning		
	men		count
	man		county
	women		did not
			do not
	woman		had not
	within		gentlemen
	then		gentleman
	than		England
	even		yield

LESSON XLVI.

THE INITIAL "IN," "EN," "UN," OR "ON" HOOK.



enslave

insult

insecure



insoluble

inscribe

inconsiderable

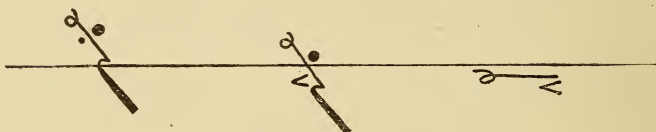
insolent



instruct

instructor

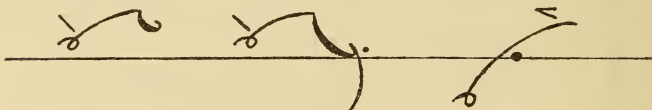
unceremonious



inseparable

insuperable

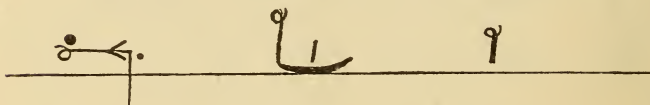
unscrew



insolvent

insolvency

insulator



insecurity

unstrung

inconsiderate

LESSON XLVII.

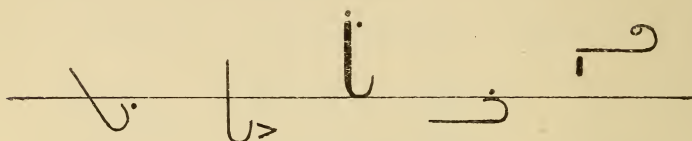
WRITING EXERCISE.

Will you please send those apples to Cincinnati? Remember that you must obey Mr. William Tanners' strict orders. The instructor will write him as soon as he arrives in Chicago. Is your brother or sister going away this winter? The phonographer wrote his phonographic letters with a pen. I have been counting the insults those gentlemen received from the boys dressed in black. Be truthful at all times and places. You must be careful with your notes. Phonography is a very useful art. Your mother received her letters from father. The banker sold Mr. Hunter a bill of lumber last December. I did not expect to see you last night. Do not go out while it is raining. I had not been at home during the entire week. Practice often.

LESSON XLVIII.

THE "SHON" HOOK.

A large final hook on the right side of p, b, t, d, chay, j; on top of k, gay; on left of bay, ray, and on natural curve of all curve letters is *shon*.

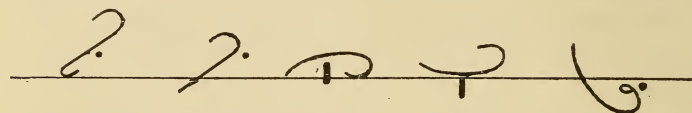


passion

tuition condition

action

cautions



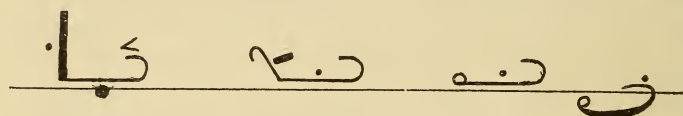
Hessian

ration

motion

notion

fashions



education

protection

section

sanction

A large final hook opposite the *shon* hook on straight letters is the *tive* hook. The *tive* hook is never on curve letters.

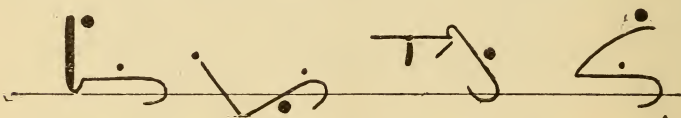


protective

combative

active

executives



defective

comparative







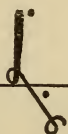






coöperative

elective




LESSON XLIX.

THE "ESHON" HOOK.

This hook is always at the end of letters, and is written thus:

			
position	accession	physician	decision
			
compensation	condensation	dispensation	
			
			
musician	acquisition	accusation	
			
oppositions	intercession	organization	

An *iss*, as you have already learned, is always read last at the end regardless of any other principle. In half lengths *t* or *d* is always read last when not followed by *iss*.

		
patient	patients	conditioned

LESSON L.

WRITING EXERCISE.

Revision intention prevention contention attention
correction information investigation deduction deductive
dedication description prescription proscription prosecu-
tion confiscation execution excursion perversion preser-
vation consecutive imaginative prevarication prevarica-
tive exposition deposition mission exaggeration relative
relation unction function distinction rational educational
exaction seclusion rejection completion complexion con-
fectionery confederation concussion condescension con-
cretion condemnation condonation conformation condi-
tional determination concoction combative elective con-
flagration confirmation declarative defective operation
corporation incorporation inoperative descriptive recep-
tive perceptive.

LESSON LI.

CONTRACTIONS.



objection



subjection



objective



subjective



suggest



suggestion



suggestive



represent-ed



representation



representative



imaginative



perfection



operation



operative



direction



duration



attention



exception



exhibition



expression



execution



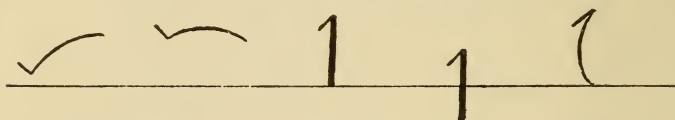
generalization



organization

LESSON LII.

A light *oid* slanting like *p* or *chay* and prefixed to a consonant is *I*. It may be affixed to a horizontal tick (*k-oid*) only, and is always written in the first position. *K-oid* or *t-oid*, to represent *a*, *an*, or *and*, may be prefixed to words of convenient joinings. The same principle applying to *I* in the first position is *he* on the line, and *how* below the line. *The* is represented like *he* when affixed. I seldom use *the* as a prefix to a phrase.



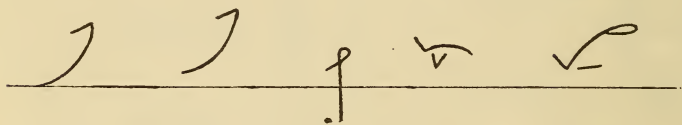
I-will

I-am

I-do

I-had

I-think



I-shall

I-wish

I-sat

I-might

I-lost



and-I and-I-say

have-the

give-the



speak-the

and-the-he

If-the-he

by-the

p

p

p

is-the-he


as-the-he


and-as-has-the-he



 he-may



 he will

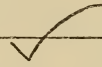

 in-the


 know-the-he


 how long


 how must


 how-the-he


 how-will


 a-man


 a-time



 and-lost



 and-do


 and-go


 and-is-his


 is-a-an


 and-as-has


 as-has-a-an

LESSON LIII.

CONTRACTIONS.

	become became		never
	nothing		refer-red
	regular-ity		refers-ence
	irregular-ity		familiar-ity
	acknowledge		something
	peculiar-ity		forever
	represent-ed		interested
	into		notwithstanding
	knowledge		I-will-highly
	influenced		enough
	influences		interest
	anything		nevertheless

LESSON LIV.

WRITING EXERCISE.

He and I represent the gentlemen from Ohio. You should never acknowledge that he is right in the matter. She is familiar with all the subjects under her personal supervision. However, notwithstanding all that, the gentleman is in the wrong. Mr. Charles Calhoun is irregular in making his visits to the court room. How may I interest you when I call at your home next Sunday? They are very much interested in their peculiar way of doing things. Father and mother were influenced by Mr. Jasper. We are well aware of their sentences being composed in the English language. My knowledge of the business houses in Kansas City is somewhat limited. Vocalize many words for some time to come. Be patient and labor hard. Did you write a letter to Mary Anderson? I am going to see the sweet singer next winter. He and his brother are there.

LESSON LV.

PREFIXES.

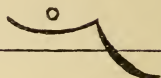
Circum, Self.



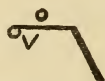
circumference



selfish



circumnavigate



circumscribe



self-respect



circumvent

Contro, Contra, Counter, And-con, And-com, A-con, A-com.



controvert



contravene



countersign



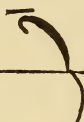
and-conceit



a-complete



contradict



controversy



counterfeit



and-consider

Decom, Decum.



decompose

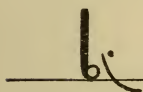


decompound

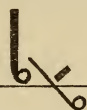


decumbence

Discom, Discon.



discomfit



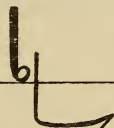
discompose



discomfort



discommode



discontinue



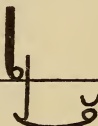
disconcert



disconsolate



discontent

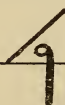


discontinuance

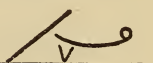
Recom, Recon, Recog.



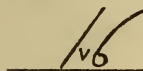
recommend



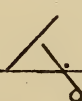
reconsider



recognize



reconcile

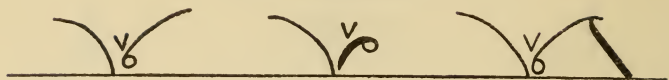


recompense



recognition

Irrecon.

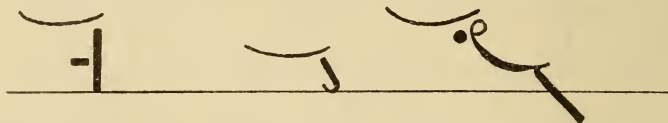


irreconcile

irreconciled

irreconcilable

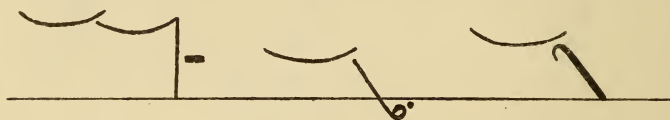
Incom, Incum, Incon, Incog, Encom, Encum, Uncon, Uncom, Unaccom.



incommode

incumbent

inconceivable



incognito

encompass

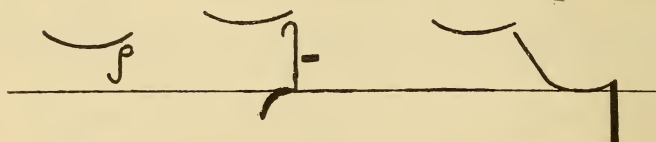
incumber



unconcerned

uncomfortable

unaccomplished



inconstant


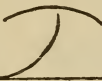
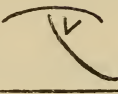
uncontrolled

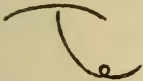


unaccompanied

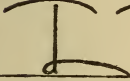

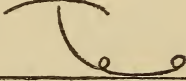
LESSON LVI.

PREFIXES CONTINUED.


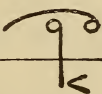
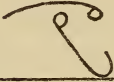
Magna, Magne, Magni.


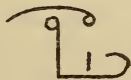

		
magnanimous	magnesia	magnify

		
magnificent	magnitude	magnetic

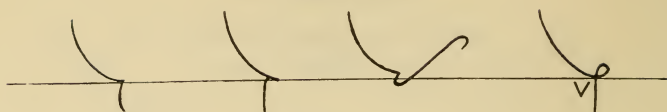
		
magnetism	magnanimity	magnificence

Miscom, Miscon.

		
miscompute	misconstrue	misconception

		
misconduct	misconstruction	misconstrued

For, Fore.

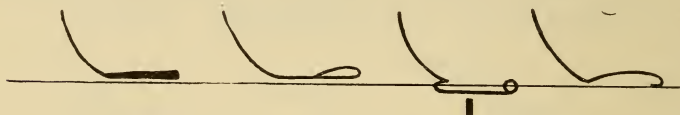


forethought

foretell

forewarn

foresight



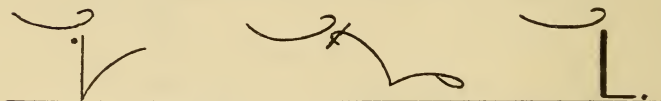
forego

forecast

foreclose

foreman

Noncom, Noncon.



noncommittal

nonconformist

nonconducting

Unrecom, Unrecon, Unrecog, Inre, Unre.



unrecompensed

unreconciled

unrecognized

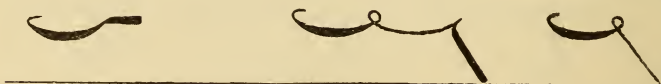


in-receipt

unreceived

in-reply

in-reference

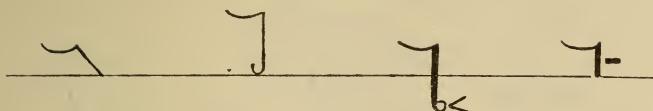


in-regard

unreasonable

in-respect

Inter, Enter, Intro, Anti, Ante, Ant.

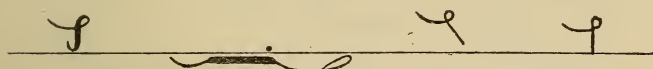


interrupt

entertain

introduce

antidote

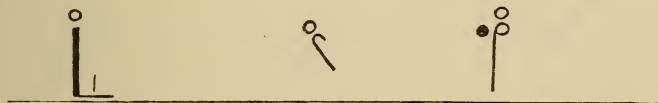


antecedent

antagonist

anticipate

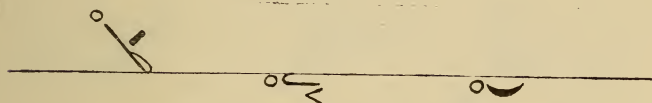
interested

His-con, His-com, Is-com, Is-con, Self-com, Self-con,
Has-con, Has-com, As-con, As-com.

his-conduct

is-complete

self-conceit



self-composed

has-concluded

as-commanded

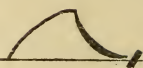
WRITING EXERCISE.

In-response magnanimously magnificently magnifier
 conquer (cong-kr) foreshadow disconnect disinterested
 reconciliation recommendation recognition and-consider-
 ably a-contract intercept interpose anticipation introduc-
 tion recomposition reconvene recommit counterfeiter
 counterpane counterbalance.

LESSON LVII.

AFFIXES.

Ingly, Ing-their.



seemingly

calling-their

lovingly

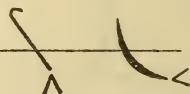


willingly

losing their

knowingly

I-ing, Ow-ing, Ew-ing.



buying trying

allowing

plowing viewing

Ble, Bly, Bility.



respectable-ility sensible-y-ility profitable-y

Bleness, Fulness, Someness.

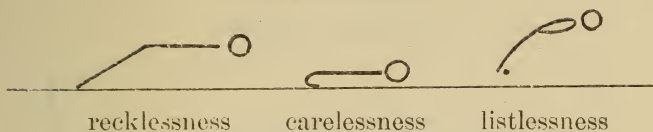


serviceableness

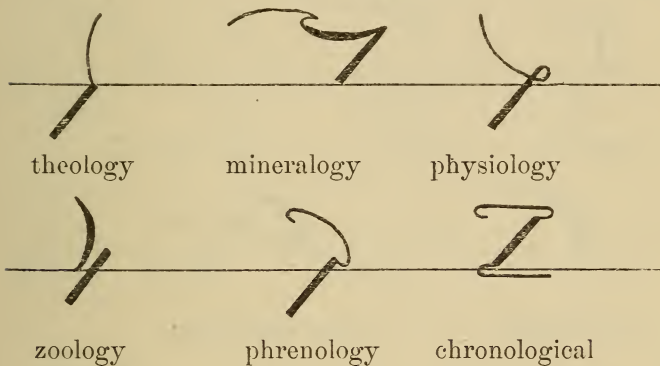
faithfulness

lonesomeness

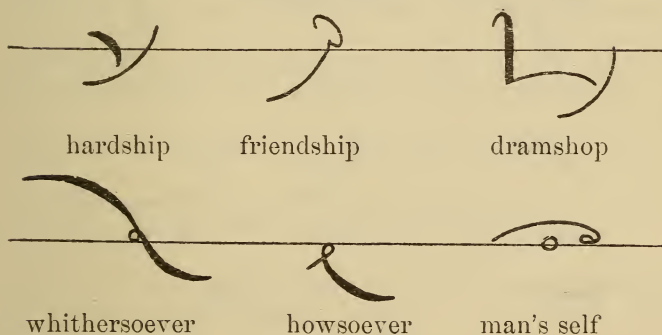
Lessness.



Ology, Alogy.


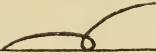


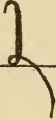


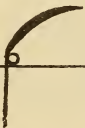
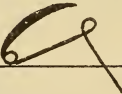
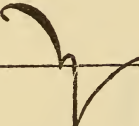

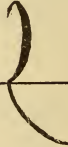





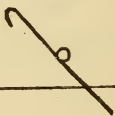


Ship, Shop.



LESSON LVIII.

SPECIAL LESSON.

			
thief	mostly	mistake	thereto
			
Dear Sir	onto	My Dear Sir	
			
yours truly	yours respectfully		
			
very truly	Messrs.	therefore	
			
hereafter	heretofore	afternoon	
			
altogether	although	prosperity	

LESSON LIX.

VOWEL PHRASES.

>

/

>

/

of-the

of-a-an

all-the

all-a-an

L

→

/

/

to-the

to-a-an

or-a-an

but-the-he

/

/

L

but-a-an

on-the

ought-the-he

A first, second, or upright third position word may be written below the line to imply a prefix *to* or *to-the*.

—

—

|

—

to-come to-go to-give to-day to-do to-the-son

NOTE.—The young writer should use this principle with some degree of caution.

LESSON LX.

WRITING EXERCISE.

The respectable and sensible gentleman is buying that counterfeit dollar. My dear sir, you may please discontinue your magnanimous discussion for the present. I forewarn the thief in his recklessness. Although his prosperity heretofore has been unbounded, nevertheless, notwithstanding, hereafter I anticipate he will willingly work for a dollar a day. His lordship studies theology, mineralogy, physiology, zoology, and phrenology. I am onto you, and you are onto me. The self-composed lady did as commanded. In reply to your letter of the first instant. If I mistake not, I am in receipt of her letter of even date. Will the physician arrive on the steamboat to-day? Plowing corn is more profitable than half-way work in any study. Now, you soon will be a practical phonographer.

LESSON LXI.

CONTRACTIONS.

	afterward		manuscript
	capable		onward
	disadvantage		probable-ity
	forward		remarkable
	inconsistent		return
	indiscriminate-ion		transcript
	indispensable		transgress
	influential		understand
	intelligent		understood
	intelligence		purpose
	intelligible		perhaps
	investigation		shorthand

REMARKS AND SUGGESTIONS.

The principles that practically embody our shorthand course are now completed. This division of the book may be termed the *Primary Course*.

One week's review would be well spent before passing to the next series of lessons—the *Outline* or *Intermediate Course*. It is very important that the principles be frequently and thoroughly reviewed.

Ere a fair rate of speed has been reached, sad experience has taught many students that their study of the shorthand principles was hurriedly and entirely too *superficial* for their "own good selves." Hence, my honest reason for giving extended and appropriate exercises throughout this *course*, the *pillar* upon which you lean in all your future work. I would suggest that you disabuse yourself of the idea that with the end of the *Primary Course* all responsibility for the beginning lessons terminates.

Up to this point you may have received much personal instruction, and were somewhat negligent as to your part of the work. If this be so, I would, however, suggest that in future you try to do a little more thinking on your own account.

The words composing each set of principles have been selected with great care—many of which will be used daily, even in routine work.

The characters purposely have been made large for convenience in study, and to suit the eyes of all students. Henceforth—for actual practice—the characters will be found somewhat smaller.

As to "*great speed*," keep it out of your mind until you "learn how to write shorthand." That often abused word we call "*speed*" some bright, sunny day will visit

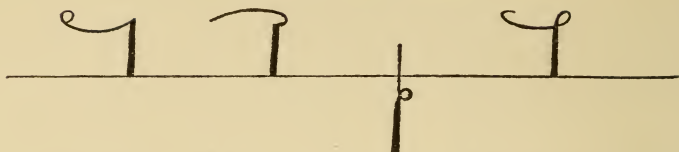
you to remain your constant companion (maybe)—without special invitation and all unawares.

By the way, in the conclusion of these scattering thoughts I must not fail to speak a word of encouragement to that timid, nervous (not lazy or indifferent) student. The trials, disasters, and disappointments of life bring to us in the end increased usefulness and happiness. However dark the cloud that overshadows deserving students, it is sure to pass away and leave them shining forth at last with steady and cloudless light.

Never become discouraged in your work. Employ your time well. Be prompt in everything you undertake to do. Carefully examine into every detail of your lessons. Then work hard and you will be certain to succeed. If you fret and yawn and make a great idiot of yourself, your neighbor classmates will look at you with tears in their eyes and be so surprised and sorry.

OUTLINE COURSE.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.



Sunday

Monday

Tuesday

Wednesday



Thursday

Friday

Saturday

MONTHS OF THE YEAR.



January

February

March

April



May

June

July

August



September

October

November

December

A small cross may be written under an outline to contract it; as didn't for did-not, don't for do-not, etc.

OUTLINING.

An outline may be composed of one or more consonant strokes, and, being written in its accented vowel position in sentences, often stands alone without a single vocalization. Experience, however, teaches the writer when to insert a vowel. The aid of a little vowel on the simplest words often saves many precious moments in reading the context.

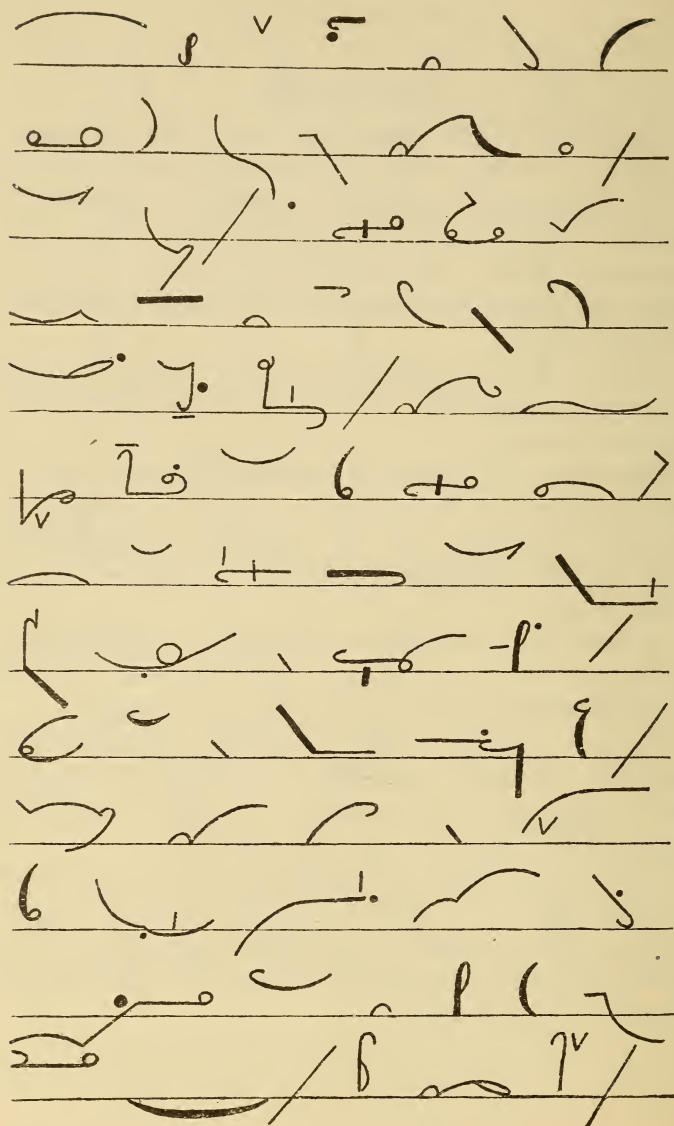
Until a speed of at least seventy-five words per minute has been acquired the student should vocalize almost indiscriminately.

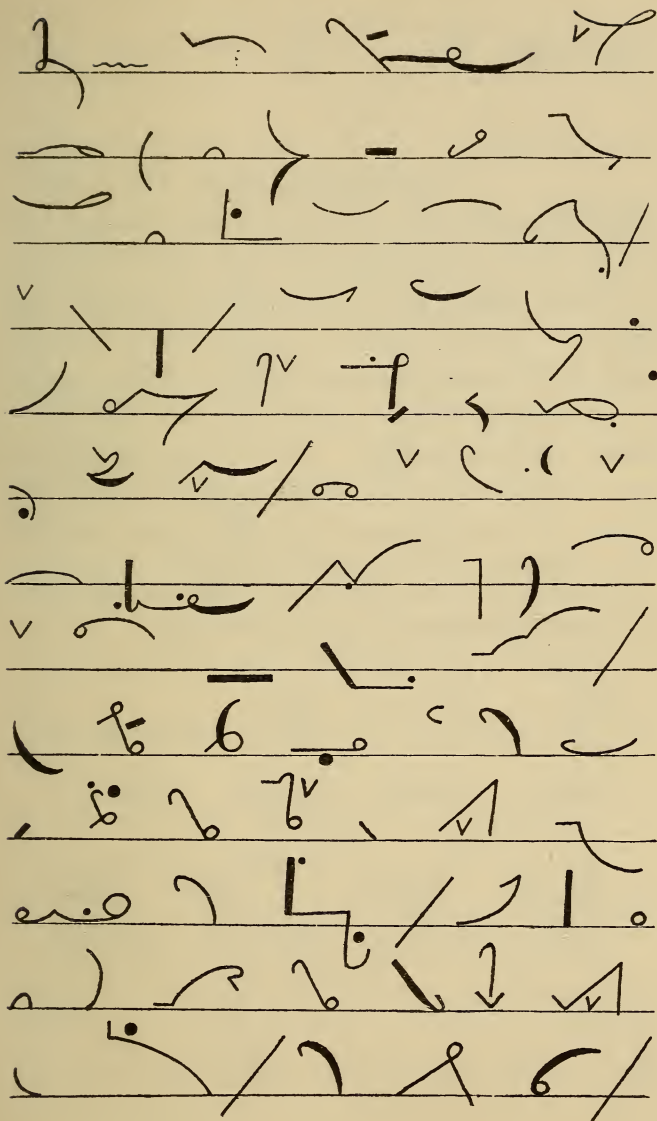
Many forms for word signs are often used as outlines. For example, the word sign for *dollar* is written as an outline for the word *die*; the word sign *do* for *aid*, *ode*, *doe*, *day*; the word sign *had* for *add*, *due*, and so on with other words.

A thorough knowledge of outlining is so indispensable to the shorthand writer that I would specially urge the student to acquire its principle as soon as possible.

A most excellent method for outline study is to take the *root* or primitive and build, as it were, from that outline. Thus, *turn* (t-ray-n-hook), *turner* (add the r), *turning* (add the ing), *turns* (add the iss), etc.

As a rule the tenses and participles may be represented (understood by the context) by the form of the present tense. Thus, represent, represented, representing; complain, complained, complaining, etc. For reporting contractions see expedients.

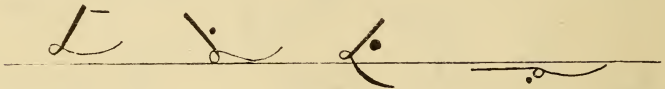




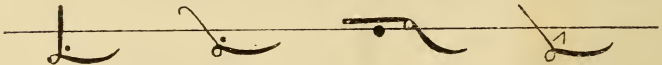
LAMB STATION, MINN., Jan. 1, 1894.

Dear Cousin—I will now answer your letter. It is raining and the most dismal day I have lately witnessed. It is dreary enough in the city, but how ineffably more drear is it in the country. I have never in all the course of my wanderings encountered so dismal a place as the country where I now reside. I will try to describe my surroundings. I live in an old-fashioned house. About fifty yards in front of my home is Lamb Station. It has an appropriate name, as the majority

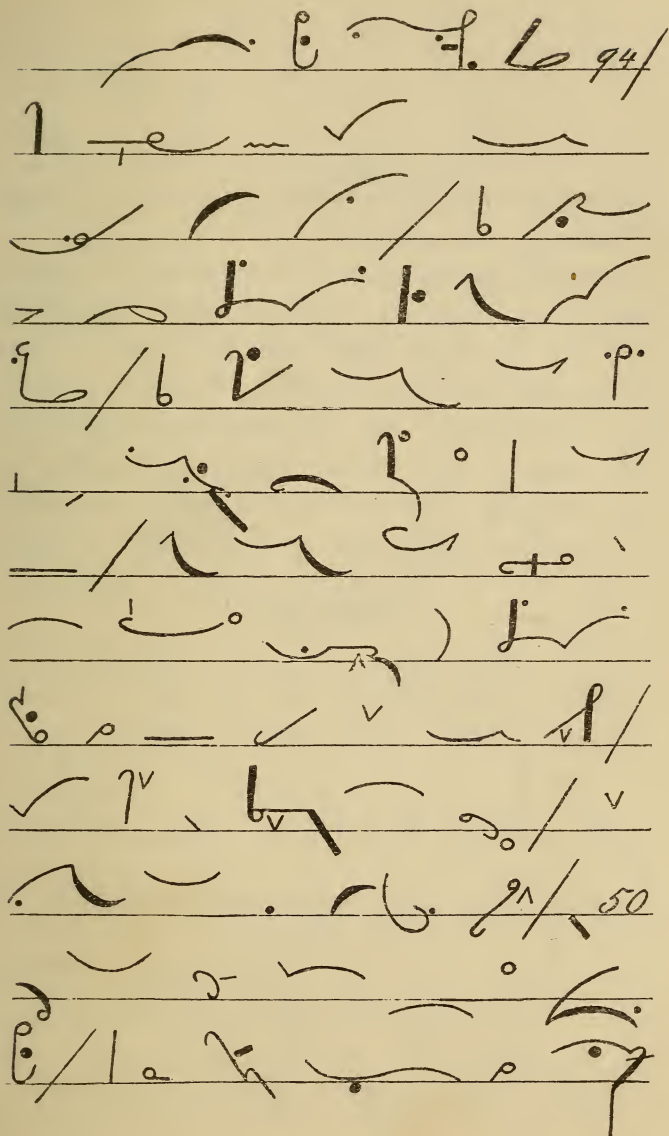
N represented when following straight consonants by the unnatural joining of curve letters only.



Johnson Benson Janesville Kansan



dancing prancing Gainesville pouncing



of passengers that get on consist of people by the name of Lamb.

I wonder if cousin would be so impolite as to laugh if I should say I have six very little chicks and a little banty hen, not much larger than her chicks. I went out the other day to see about her. She was in a terrible state of excitement. May, that terrible little sis, had her chicks under a water bucket. Banty was flopping her wings furiously. She would give a jump, banty would, and down she would come on May's back. I hardly

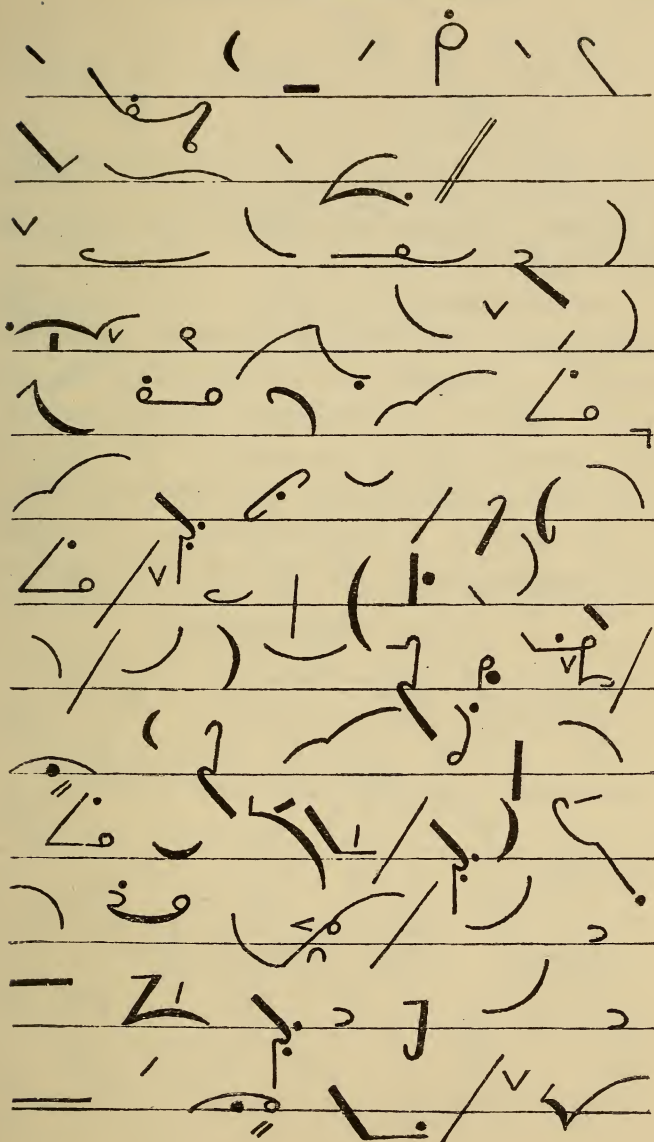
NUMERALS.

2 3 4 5 6

twenty thirty forty fifty sixty

7 8 9 - ()

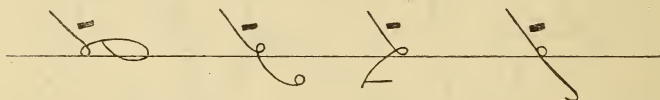
seventy eighty ninety hundred thousand million



know which was the most frightened, they or the little game hens. I released the chickens, much to the old hen's delight.

I can never describe the country. I don't know what to call things. But I can give you the latest item of news. I returned a visit of my neighbor some time ago. I walked in. I didn't stand back on ceremony. The aforesaid neighbor was baking a cake. She was very communicative. She said she was "about to get spliced." I misunderstood her. I thought she was referring to the spice in her cake, until

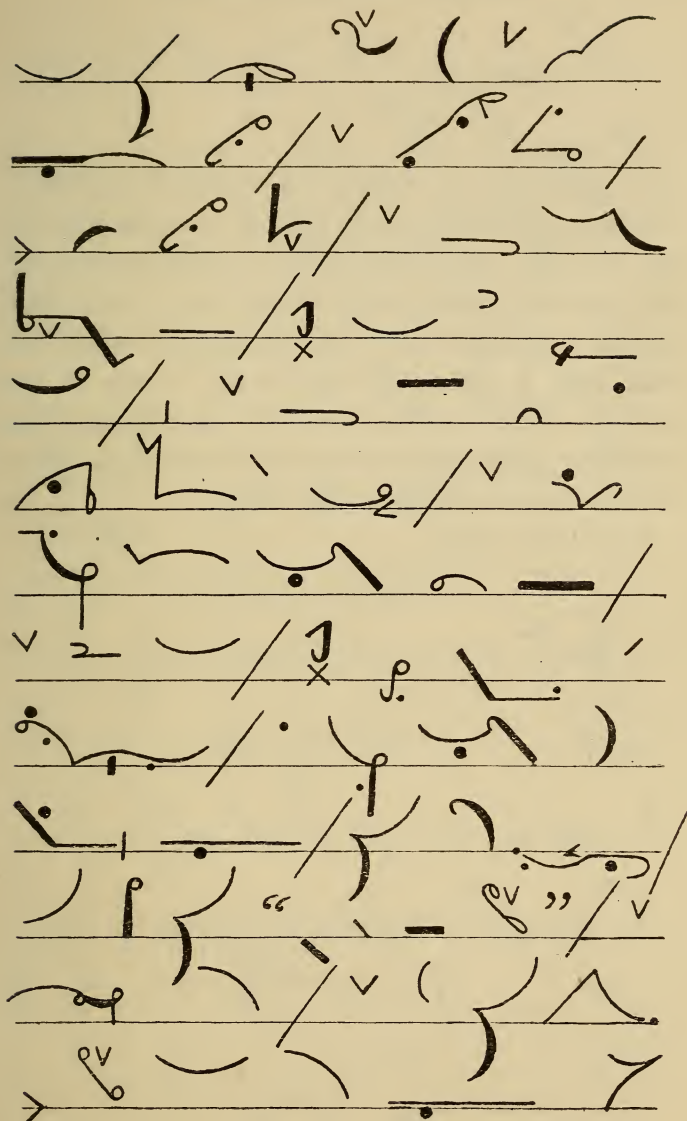
"STEh" LOOP OMITTED.



postmaster post office postal card postpone



postscript testify justify must-be



she repeated she was "about to get off with a handsome man that all the girls were envious of." I helped her bake the cake. She professed it was the prettiest cake she ever saw, except when Matilda Jane "got spliced last fall." She left me in total ignorance of whom Matilda was. I inferred it was her kin. I was to that wedding, being one of a hundred that witnessed the marriage. This rustic maiden was dressed in the greenest dress you ever saw. I must close.

From your cousin

MAUDE.

"N" OMITTED.

A shorthand symbol consisting of a horizontal line with a diagonal stroke crossing it from the top left to the bottom right, forming a loop.

pencil

A shorthand symbol consisting of a horizontal line with a diagonal stroke crossing it from the top left to the bottom right, forming a loop.

council-sel cancel

A shorthand symbol consisting of a horizontal line with a diagonal stroke crossing it from the top left to the bottom right, forming a loop.

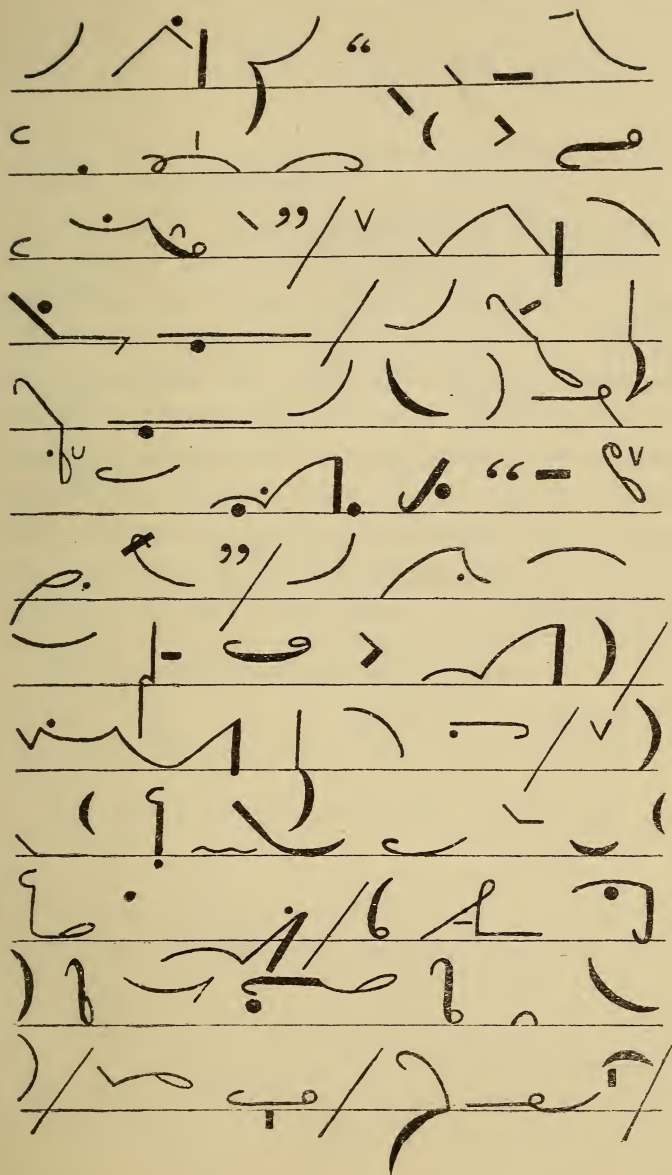
Chancellor

A shorthand symbol consisting of a horizontal line with a diagonal stroke crossing it from the top left to the bottom right, forming a loop.

Chancery

A shorthand symbol consisting of a horizontal line with a diagonal stroke crossing it from the top left to the bottom right, forming a loop.

changeable



NEW YORK, Feb. 5, 1894.

WILLIAM COOK & Co., Jackson, Mich.

Gentlemen—Your letter of 2nd inst. received. In reply to which I would say that I am now retiring from the retail business, and in consequence offer my entire stock of new goods (all selected for fall and winter trade) at an immense reduction from regular prices. Having only a short time in which to sell everything, the most I am aiming to get for any article is cost, therefore an unusual opportunity is presented to you for supplying your wants at about one-half the prices you would have to pay in any other

"STER" FOR STORE OR HER.

My store

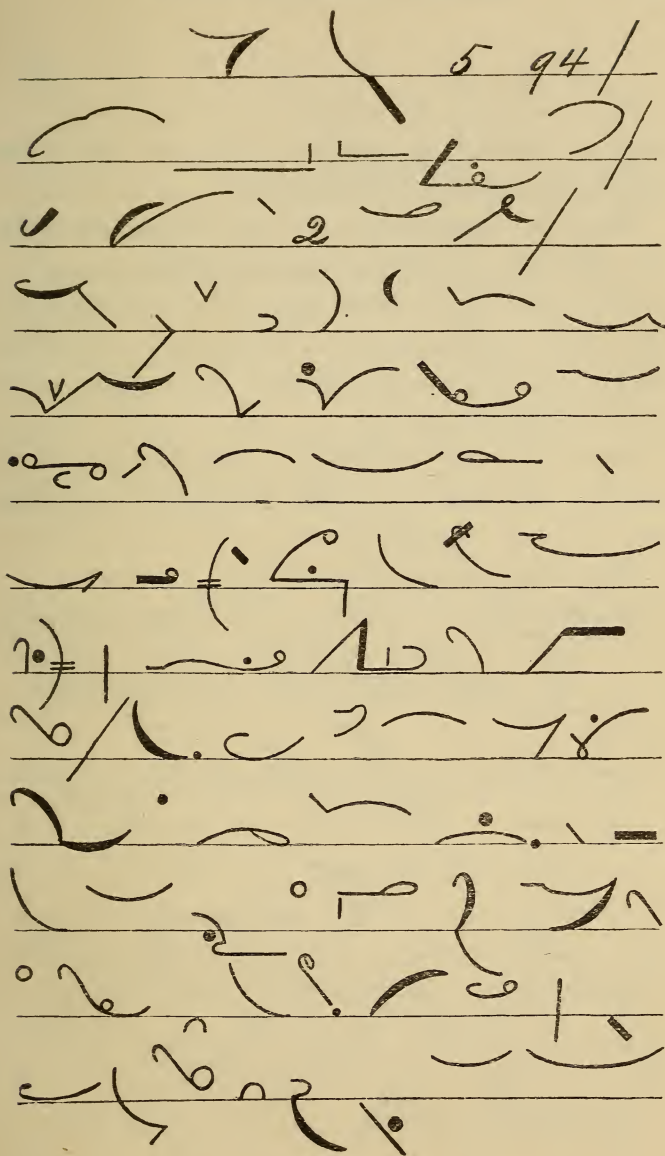
your store

hardware store

I missed her

he kissed her

they lost her



store, or what I would have to ask but for the fact that I am retiring from the business.

Being old acquaintances, I would rather sell to you at a loss than to a stranger for a better price.

I will close out my entire stock of fine clothing at less than cost of manufacture. Only lately I received an elegant line of overcoats, bought at a bargain, which will be included in the lot.

There also has accumulated many broken lots, on which I will make a sweeping reduction to close them out.

Please wire me what you will do.

Respectfully,

JAMES JOHNSON.

"ISS" FOR HOUSE; "SES" FOR HOUSES.



my house



your house



in the house



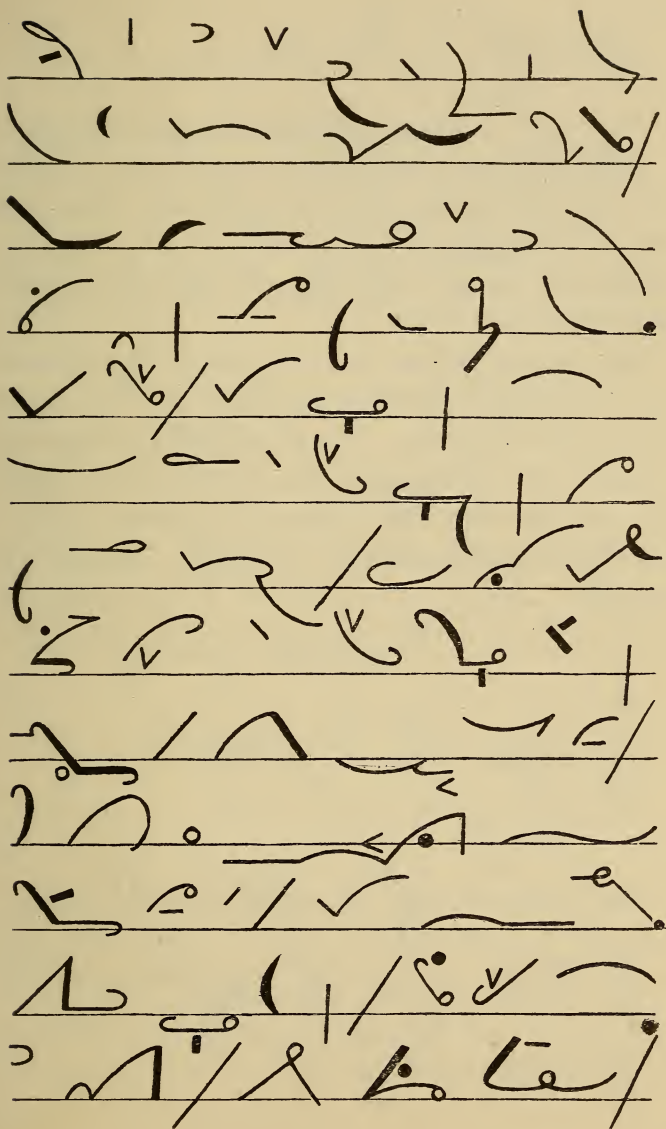
our houses

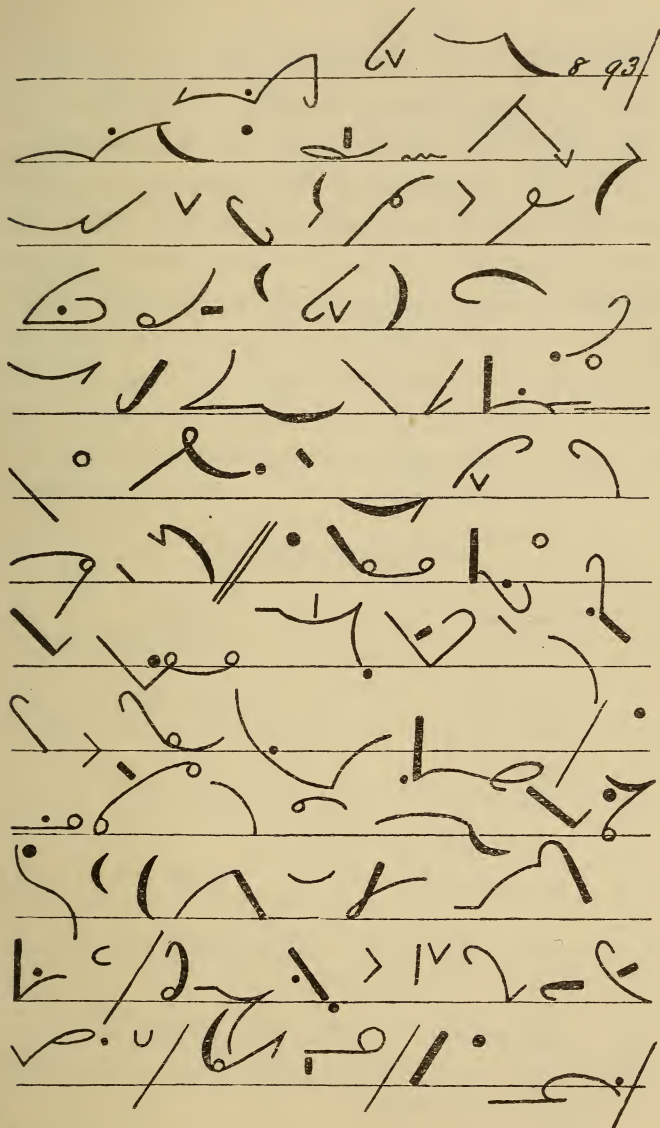


your houses



at his house





LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 9, 1893.

PRESIDENT NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Dear Sir—I am pleased to say that I have been insured in the Northwestern Life Insurance Company since 1887, and I am greatly pleased with my investment; so much so, in fact, that I have taken out three additional policies, making altogether the sum of \$50,000, the full limit of the Northwestern on a single life. The affairs of the company are safe and conservatively managed. They pay promptly and are exceedingly fair and liberal in their dealings with their policy-holders.

Very respectfully yours,

FRANK STEWART.

ENLARGED BRIEFS.

C with what
we were

C were we
were with

⌋ what we
what were

⌋ would we
would what

∩ beyond you

∩ you would

U ye were
ye would

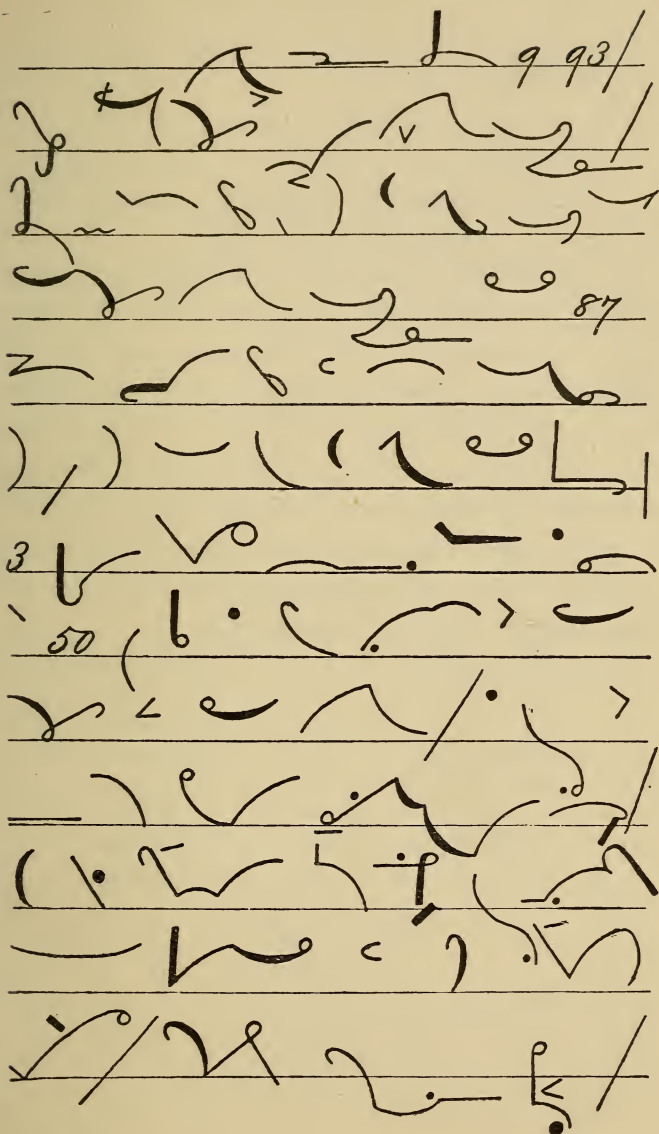
U you were
yet were

C with you

C were you

⌋ what you

⌋ would you



MOREHEAD CITY, N. C., June 10, 1893.

MR. GEO. W. TURNER, Terre Haute, Ind.

My Dear Friend—We received your letter in due time, and are glad to learn that you will soon visit us. We extend a hearty welcome, and recognizing, as we do, the great necessity for rest and recreation during your annual visit to the seashore, and which you so well deserve, after your arduous labors in the pursuit of your high and honorable calling, we can assure you that no trouble or expense will be spared to make your stay with us an enjoyable one in every respect, so that when the time comes to leave it will be with regret.

Sincerely yours,

THOMAS OWENS.



is his, is as
his is, his has



as his, as has
has his, has as



is his as
his is as
his has as

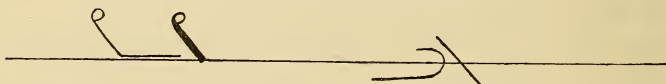


as his is
as his has
has his as

ANNOUNCEMENT.

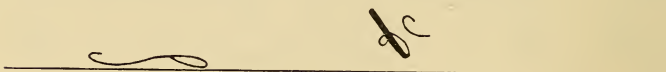
We take pleasure in announcing that Mr. B. L. Perry will manage the Atlantic Hotel the approaching season. Mr. Perry has had many years experience in conducting Southern hotels, and thoroughly understands his business. He appreciates the wants of the people, and knows full well how to cater to their pleasure and comfort. It is his purpose to keep the house open until October 1st, or later, if a sufficient number desire to remain. In order to meet the demands occasioned by the scarcity of money, he will make his terms to correspond. The new management pledges itself to leave nothing undone that will contribute to the pleasure and comfort of the guests. For information apply to Mr. Perry.

"OF THE" OMITTED.



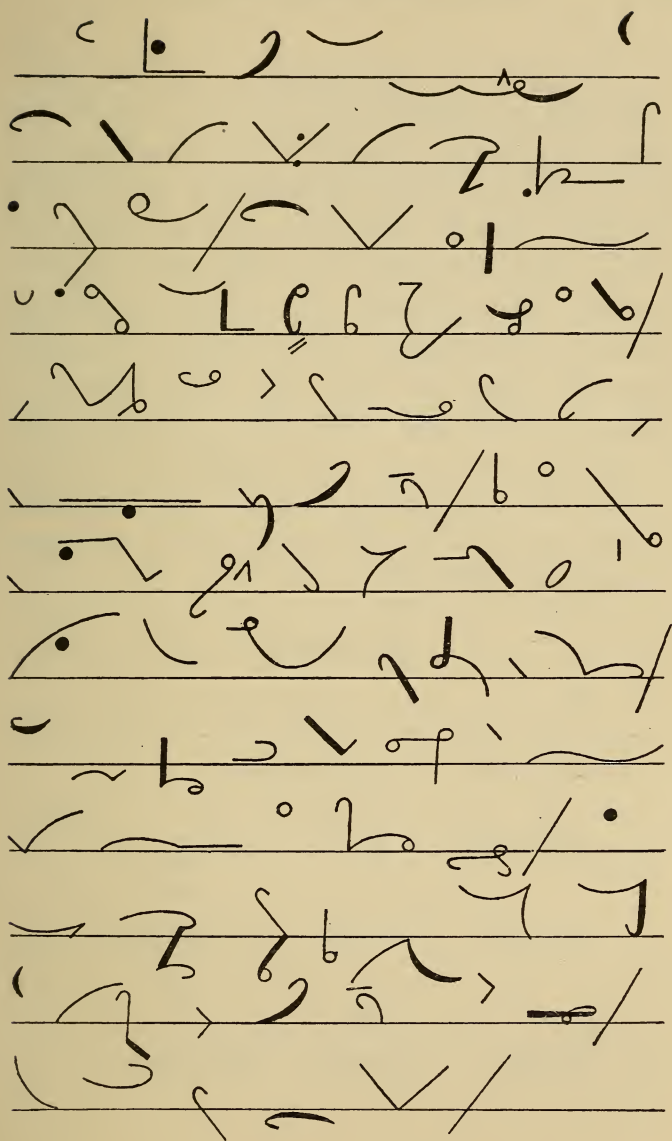
spoke of the subject

action of the party



one of the most

beasts of the field



MARKETS.

Business in merchandise markets has been of only moderate proportions during the past week, and it is probable that, as during the preceding week, pig iron has been about the only article that has been at all active. There have been some large sales, and prices have been fairly sustained. Dry goods have been inactive, as the holiday season hasn't yet begun. Breadstuffs have been rather slow, but a firm general feeling has prevailed. Flour and wheat have remained steady, while corn shows an advance at the close of 1c., oats $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and rye 3c. In provisions there has been a weakening of cured stuff, with but little general trading, the market closing quiet and firm.

OUTLINES.



combinations



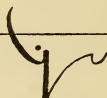
amanuensis-ses



ammonia



dahlia



Vandalia



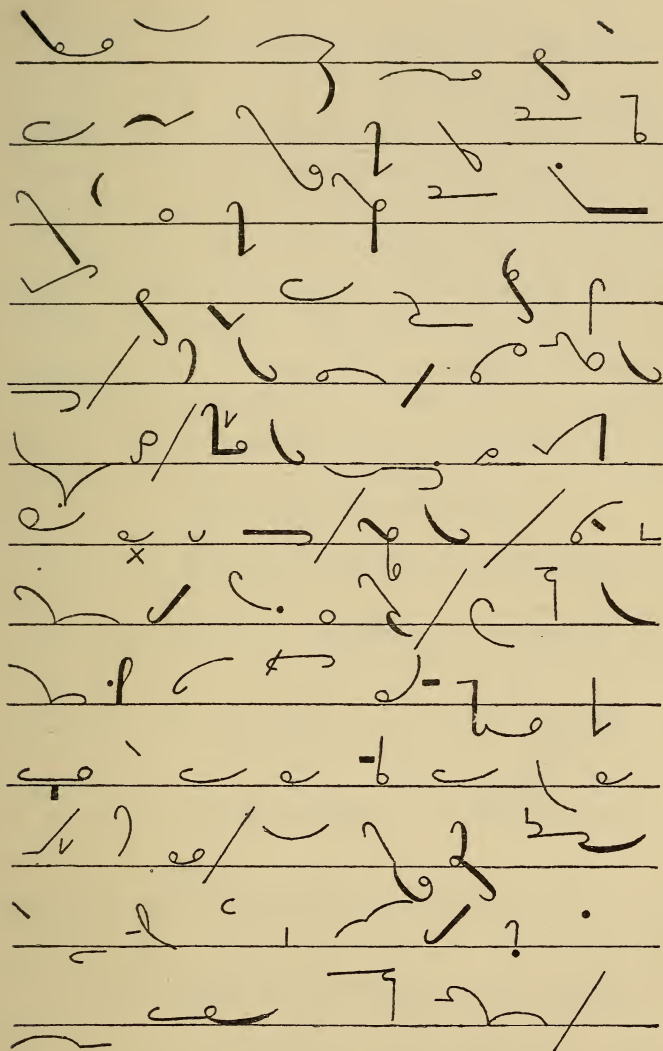
railway



gateway



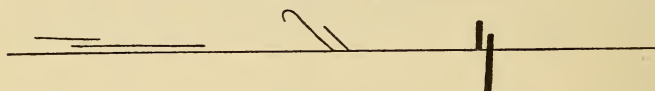
Broadway



MARKETS CONTINUED.

Cotton steady and quiet; middling 7 $\frac{7}{8}$ c. Groceries easy and inactive. Whisky steady and in fair demand. Money has been easy throughout, with only a moderate borrowing demand. On Saturday there was a little improvement, and banks were very ready to supply the wants of applicants at 6 per cent. on time and 5 per cent. on call. There were only moderate negotiations by brokers of call loans at 4 per cent. upon collateral. Exchange on New York was scarce and strong, with sales between banks at 70c per \$1,000 premium.

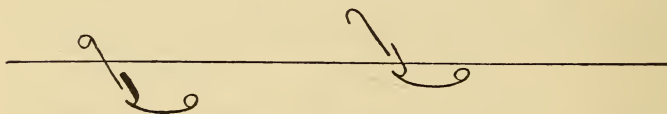
DISJOINED CONSONANTS.



Keokuk

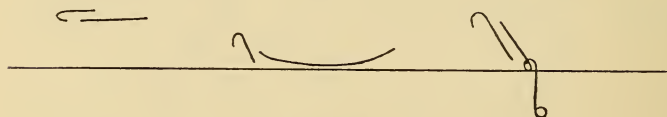
prepaid

dated



superabundance

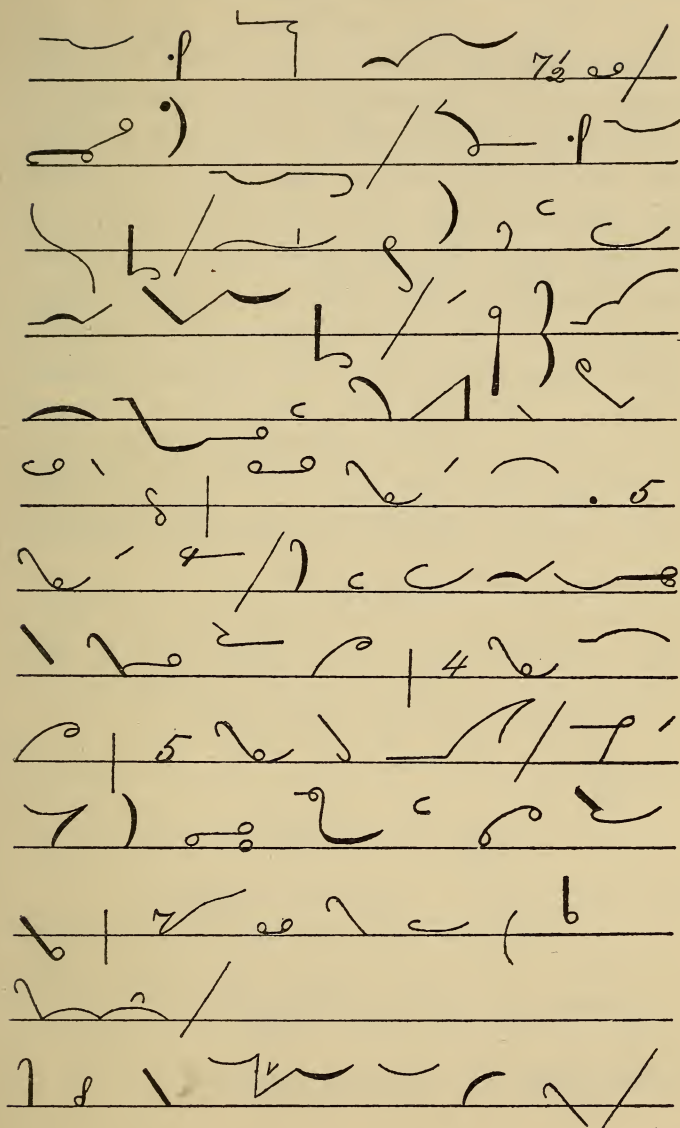
preponderance



critic

pretender

preposterous



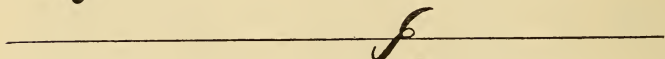
LEGAL NOTICE.

John L. Murphy, whose residence with reasonable diligence cannot be ascertained, and whose residence is unknown, will take notice that on the 12th day of July, 1893, "The Western German Loan and Building Company" filed its petition in the Common Pleas Court of Hamilton County, Ohio, in case No. 96,678, against said John L. Murphy et al., praying for the foreclosure of a mortgage given by Amelia M. Leslie and her husband to plaintiff herein, and sale of the following described premises, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land known, numbered and designated as lot No. twenty-eight (28), East Northwood Syndicate Subdivision, Columbia Township, as platted in Plat-book

EXPEDIENTS.

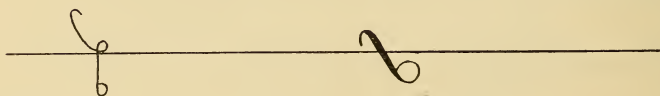


part-of rate-of at-the-rate-of



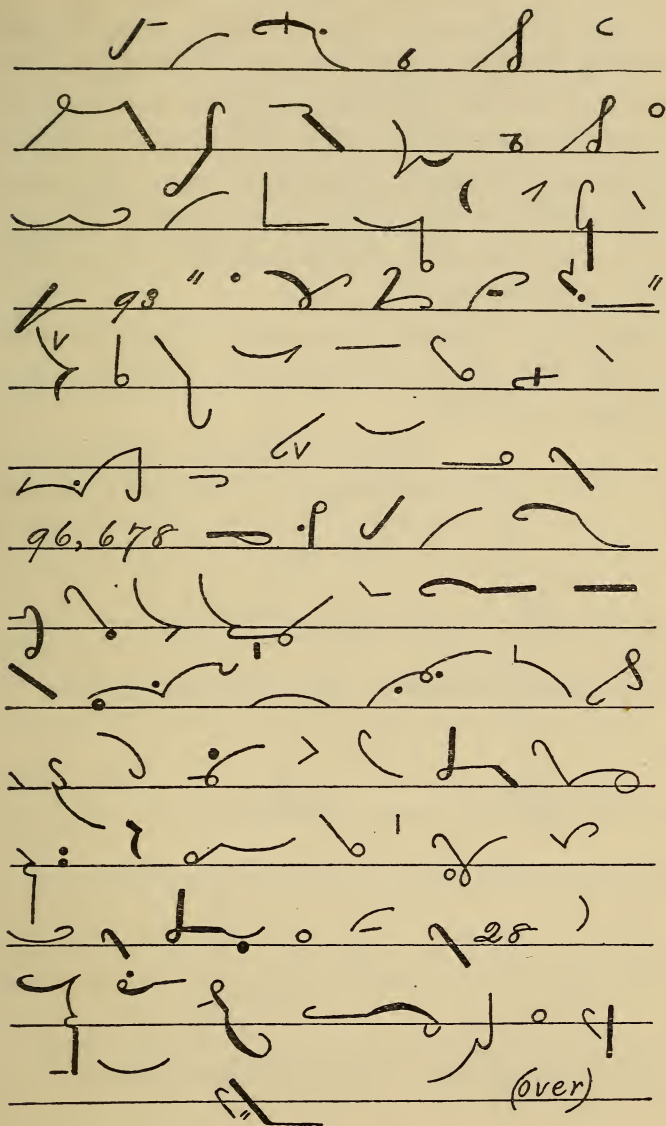
Pawn Broker Shop

Ladies and Gentlemen



Fellow Citizens

Brothers and Sisters

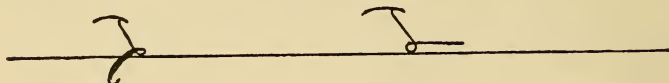


7, page 128, Hamilton County (Ohio) Plat Records, fronting 50 feet on Poplar Avenue, and running back in parallel lines 99.87 feet, being part of the same premises conveyed to Amelia M. Leslie, as per deed recorded in Deed-book, 679, page 2, Hamilton County (Ohio) Records, and other relief. Said mortgage was given to secure the repayment of \$250 advanced by plaintiff to said Amelia M. Leslie.

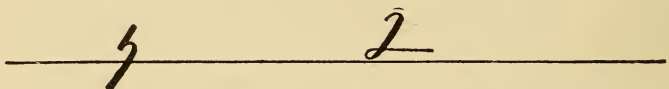
Said John L. Murphy is required to answer on or before the 25th day of December, 1893, or judgment may be taken against him.

RICHARD E. WERNER, Attorney,
Northeast cor. Court and Walnut.

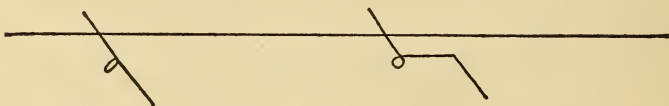
PHRASES.



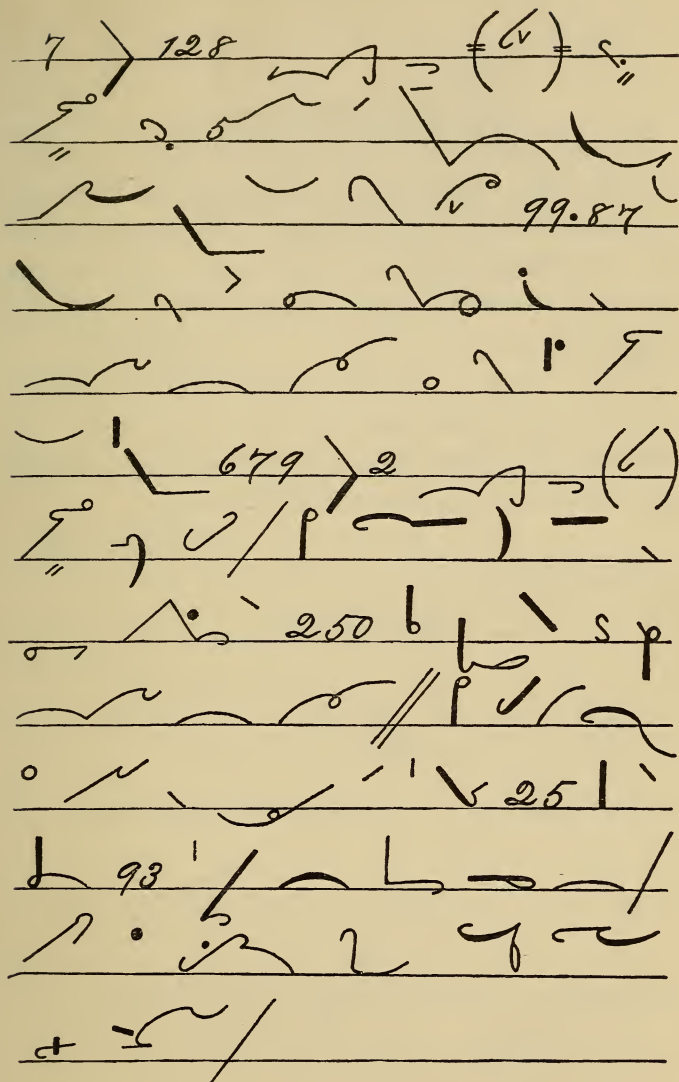
May-it-please-your-Honor May-it-please-the-Court



Gentlemen-of-the-Jury Jurisdiction-of-the-Court



party-of-the-first-part party-of-the-second-part



NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between us under the firm name of Peterson & Fitzpatrick has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, S. Q. Peterson retiring. J. G. Fitzpatrick & Co. will continue the business, assume all liabilities, and are authorized to collect all accounts due us.

S. Q. PETERSON,

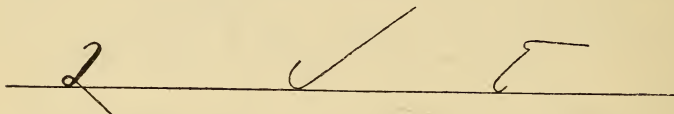
J. G. FITZPATRICK.

In retiring from the above firm, I desire to thank my friends for the liberal patronage bestowed upon us, and ask a continuance of same for my successors.

S. Q. PETERSON.

Quincy, Ill., Oct. 4, 1893.

PHRASES, ETC.



Jurisprudence

Relator

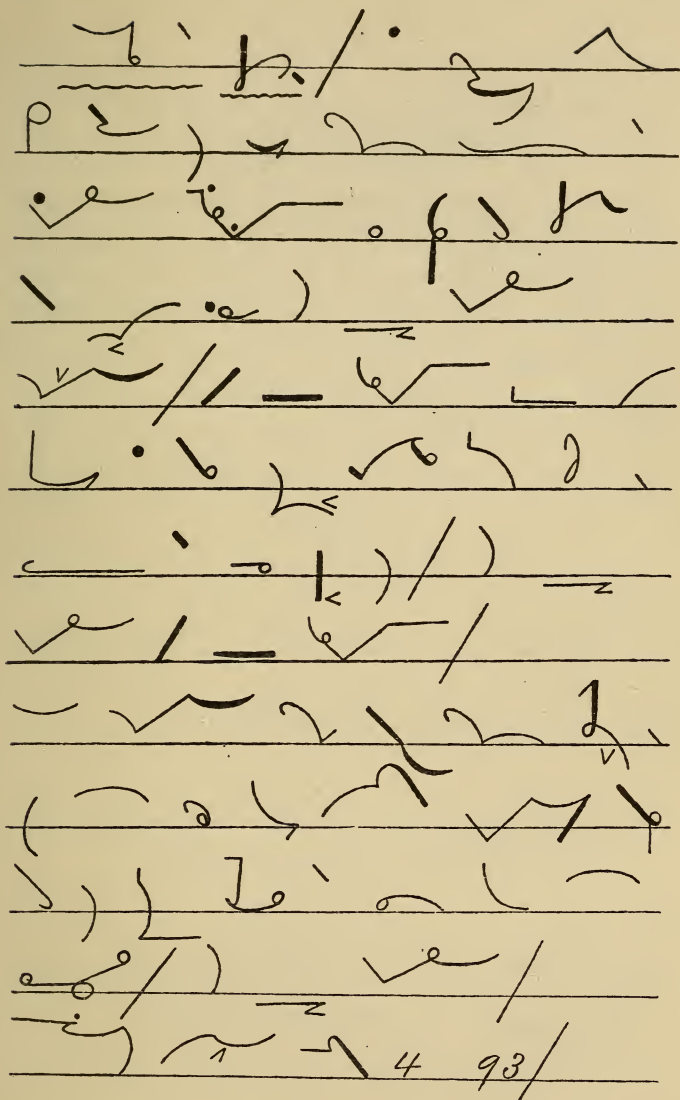
Habeas Corpus



Jerusalem

Notary-Public

Universalism



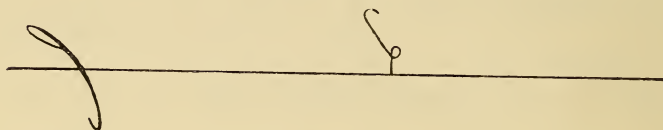
ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF
NASHVILLE, TENN.

The regular annual meeting of the shareholders of the First National Bank will be held at its banking house, in this city, on Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1894, for the purpose of voting upon a resolution to reduce the number of Directors and fixing the number at fifteen, and of electing Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

The hours of election will be from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

H. W. GRANTLAND, Cashier.

PHRASES.



The first shorthand symbol is a single stroke that starts with a small loop on the left, goes down, then curves back up and to the right, ending with a small hook. The second shorthand symbol is a single stroke that starts with a small loop on the left, goes down, then curves back up and to the right, ending with a small hook.

State-whether-or-not

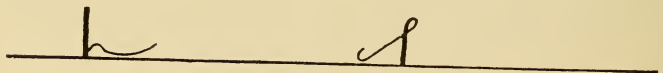
Please-state



The first shorthand symbol is a single stroke that starts with a small loop on the left, goes down, then curves back up and to the right, ending with a small hook. The second shorthand symbol is a single stroke that starts with a small loop on the left, goes down, then curves back up and to the right, ending with a small hook.

State your name

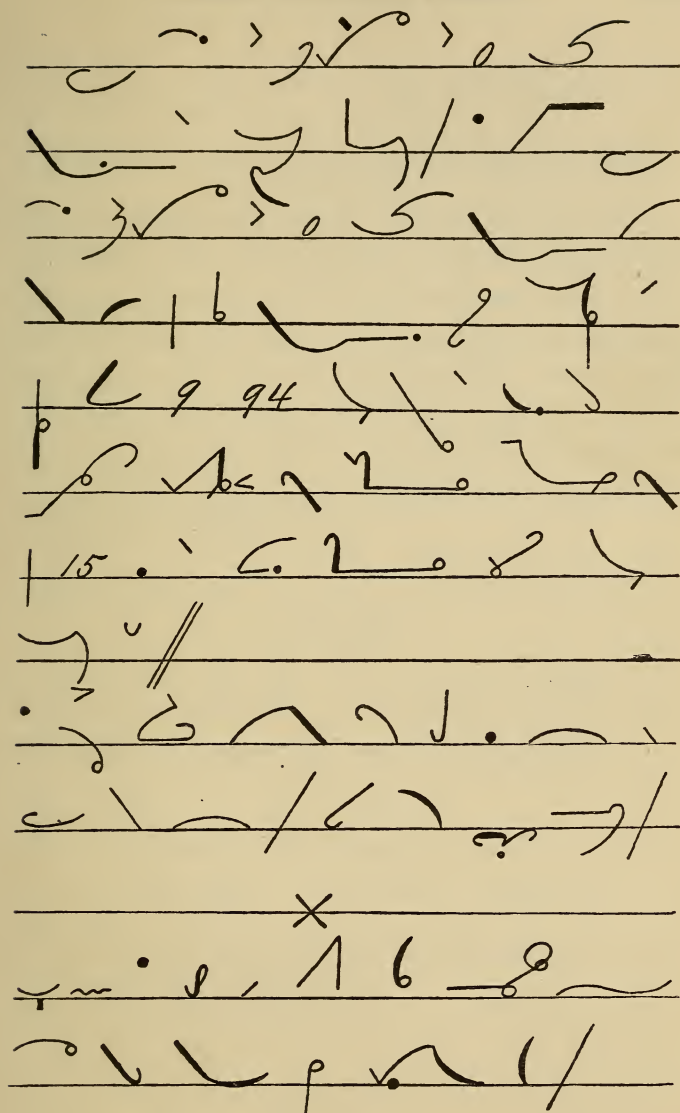
Where-do-you-live



The first shorthand symbol is a single stroke that starts with a small loop on the left, goes down, then curves back up and to the right, ending with a small hook. The second shorthand symbol is a single stroke that starts with a small loop on the left, goes down, then curves back up and to the right, ending with a small hook.

Do-you-know

Where-do-you-reside



ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF FURNITURE AND CARPETS.

I will sell at auction, on the premises, at No. 709 North College Street, on Monday, Dec. 18, at 10 o'clock, a very large assortment of furniture, carpets, rugs, and matting, one fine piano, seven large mirrors, parlor and dining room furniture, 25 pairs lace curtains, cotton and hair mattresses, bedding, a large lot of China, glass, and queen's ware. All the above articles good as new. Housekeepers and dealers should attend this sale.

J. P. PATTERSON, Executor.

BARNES & Co., Auctioners.

PHRASES.

A horizontal line with two sets of shorthand written above it. The first set is a large 'C' followed by a long horizontal stroke. The second set is a vertical 'h' followed by a long horizontal stroke.

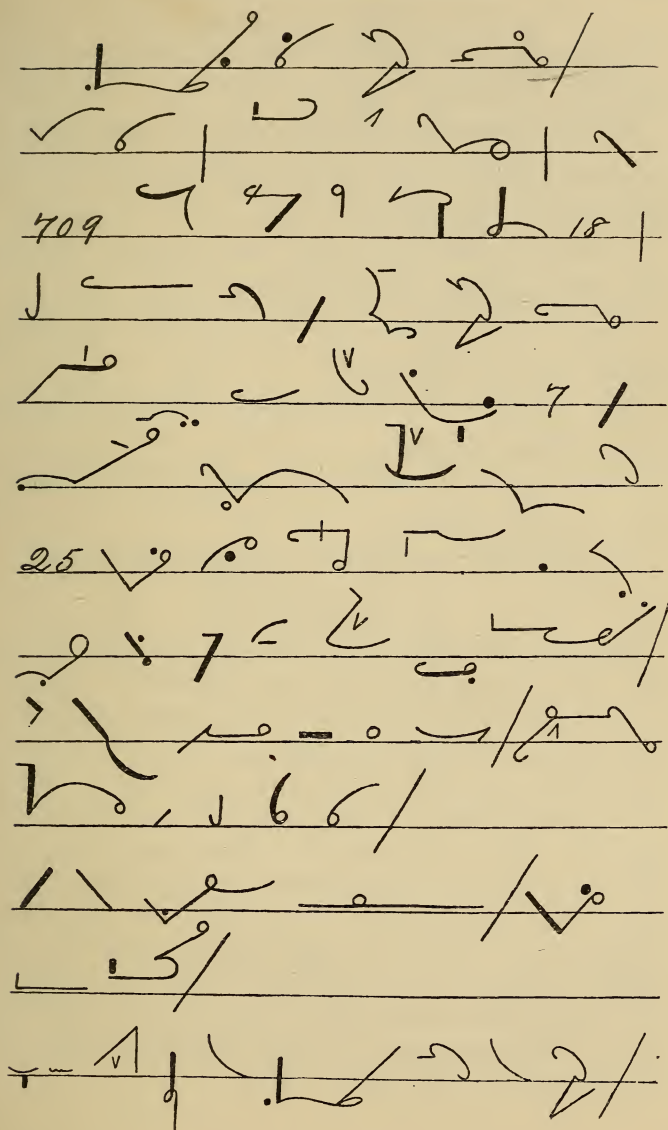
Is-your-mother-there Do-you-know-whether-there

A horizontal line with three sets of shorthand written above it. The first is a '2' with a small hook. The second is a '2' with a small hook. The third is a 'u' with a small hook.

would-there what-their yet-their

A horizontal line with three sets of shorthand written above it. The first is a horizontal line with a small hook. The second is a horizontal line with a small hook. The third is a horizontal line with a small hook.

can-there could-their can't-take-it



L. & N. SHORT LINE REBUILT.

The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company has rebuilt "The Short Line" between Louisville & Cincinnati.

All bridges have been renewed with steel structures of the most approved style of construction, designed for the heaviest rolling stock.

All culverts have been rebuilt and enlarged, so as to make the drainage of the roadbed perfect.

Track entirely relaid with new steel rail, weighing seventy pounds to the yard.

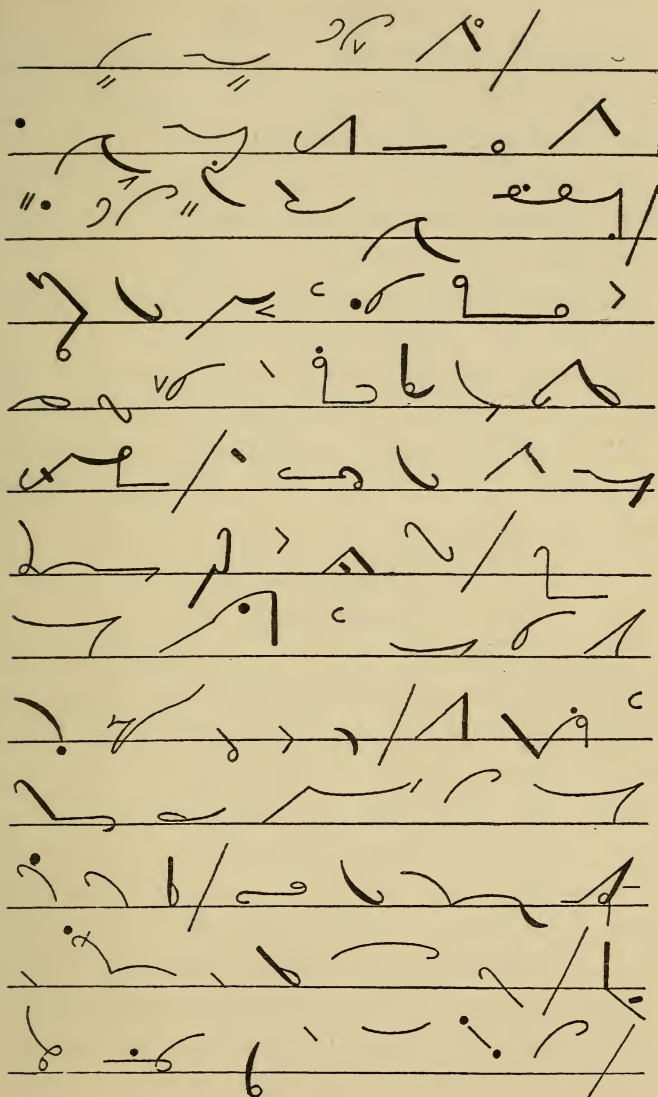
Road ballasted with broken stone, rendering the line entirely free from dust.

Curves have been removed and readjusted to conform to best modern practice.

Depot facilities excel those of any competing line.

WRITING EXERCISE.

Dear Sir.—The canvass for Congressman has, in a certain sense, opened, and that very vigorously. My enemies are extremely busy, and do not confine themselves to legitimate methods of canvassing. They are attempting to stab me in the back, while I am here attending to my public duties. I cannot neglect these duties and leave the district unrepresented when important measures are pending; and I must, therefore, throw myself upon the indulgence of my friends and ask their help. I assure you I intend to make this race, and I do not intend to make a defensive race. I ask your support, and I would take it as a favor if you would send me the names of the Democrats in your neighborhood, and correspond with me from time to time.



L. & N. CONTINUED.

Passengers having choice of departing from or entering Cincinnati at either Central Union Station or Louisville & Nashville and Pennsylvania Station.

At Louisville, trains arrive at and depart from new Union Station, corner 10th and Broadway, from which street cars radiate to all parts of the city.

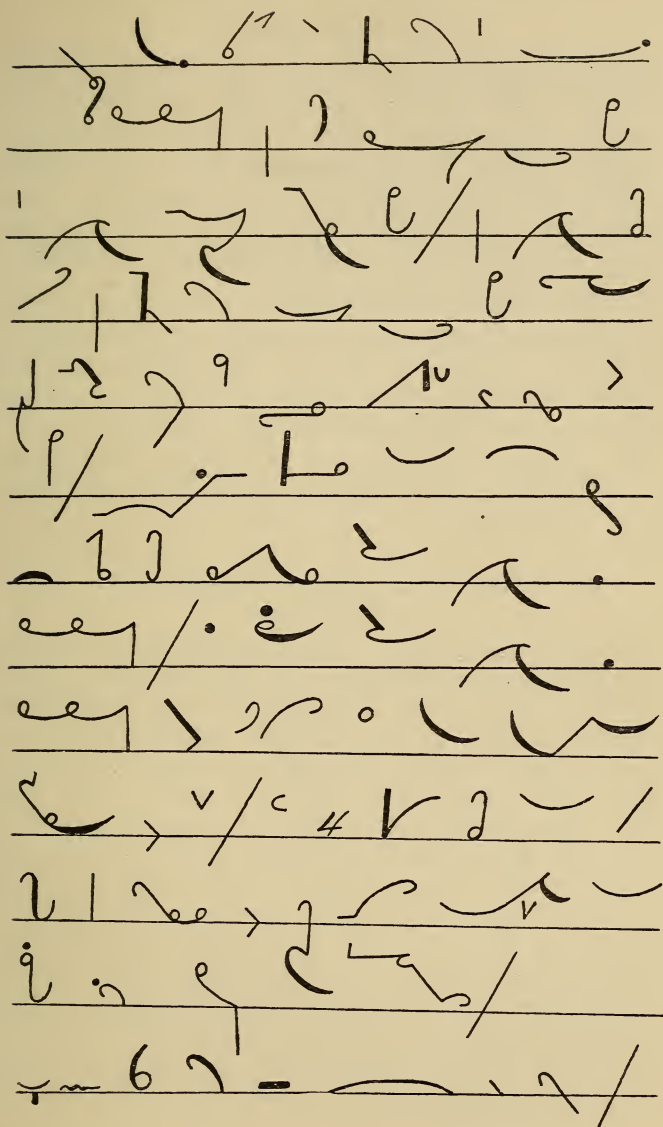
A marked decrease in time has been made on its train service between Louisville and Cincinnati.

The scenery between Louisville and Cincinnati by "The Short Line" is ever varying and pleasing to the eye.

With four daily trains in each direction, it presents to the traveler a line unrivaled in construction, comfort, safety, and equipment.

COPYING EXERCISE.**COMMERCIAL.**

Business is rather of a desultory character this week. Very few orders are coming in from the country, and there is very little shipping doing. Jobbing and wholesale merchants, as well as retail dealers, are this week looking after collections and rounding up profits and losses and getting themselves into position for the opening of the New Year. The grocery market is quiet, with prices fairly steady. Pork products rule easy at quotations on account of lower prices in the West. The receipts of eggs are up to the demand, and the market is rather weak at quotations. There is very little demand for poultry, and butter is easy at the prices.



AN ARGUMENT

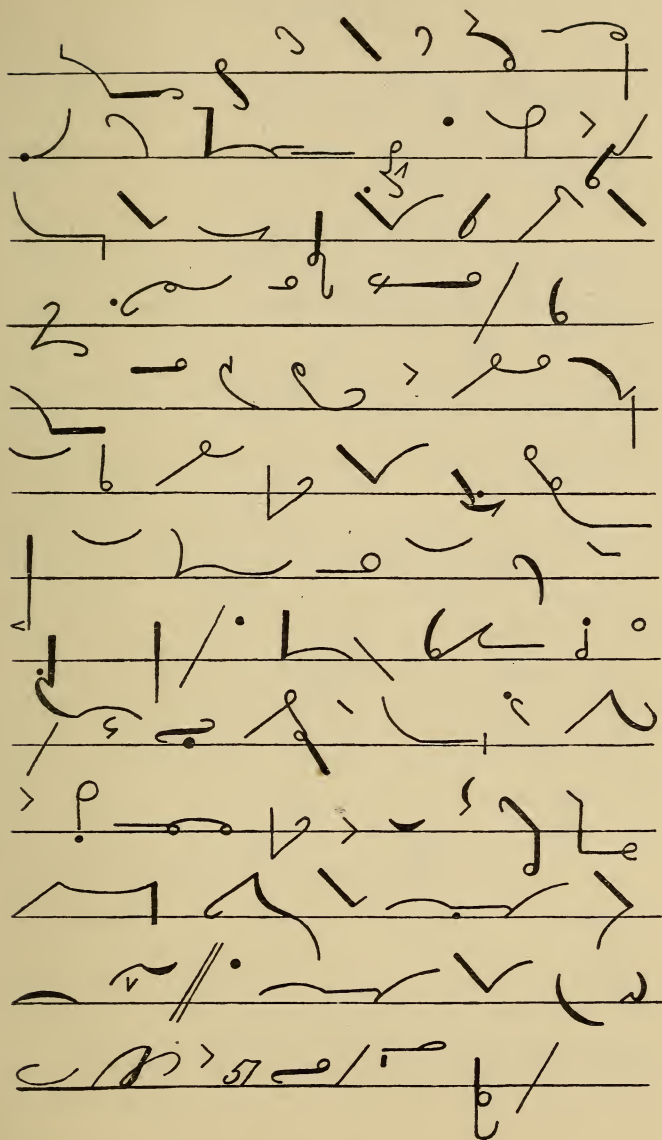
Has been printed by authority of the Ways and Means Committee, showing, from a Democratic standpoint, the necessity of the changes effected by the new administrative bill just reported by Chairman Wilson and his colleagues. This argument gives a full explanation of the reasons why the committee, in its recent tariff bill, abandoned the specific duty in so many cases in favor of an *ad valorem* duty. The Democratic party, this circular contends, is charged with the grave responsibility of effecting a complete revision of the existing customs tariff, to the end that the burdens of taxation, rendered heavier by the McKinley bill, may be lightened.

The McKinley bill, however, was not the only legislation of the Fifty-first Congress which caused dissatisfaction.

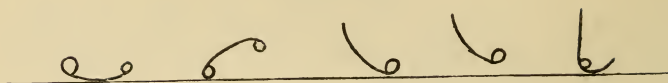
(To be reported in two minutes and transcribed in ten.)

DRY GOODS.

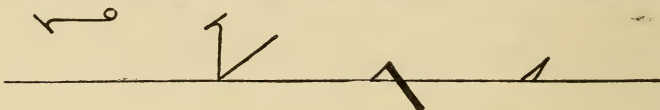
The dry goods market continued quiet, and shows all the holiday characteristics, with the exception of the significant fact that an unusual number of small orders are reaching the market, showing that the interior is carrying small stocks, and that the trade is obliged to adjust their assortments, even at a time of the year when general apathy is looked for. Quite a number of orders are being placed for cotton goods at unchanged prices, but the orders are small. Print cloths are easing off a little under the influence of lower raw material. Prints and printed fabrics are quiet. Gingham and woven wash fabrics are holding up very well. Hosiery and underwear show dullness, with the heavy weights inclined to weakness. The same is true of woolen goods generally. Foreign dry goods are dull and unchanged. The jobbing trade is quiet and generally featureless.



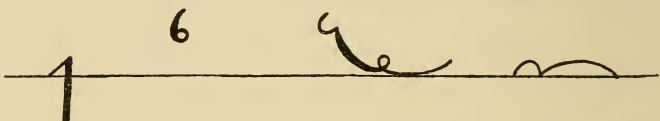
PHRASES.



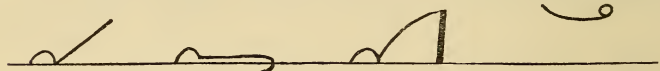
As-soon-as as-well-as for-us-his if-his it-is-has-not



of-course on-the-contrary should-be should-the-he



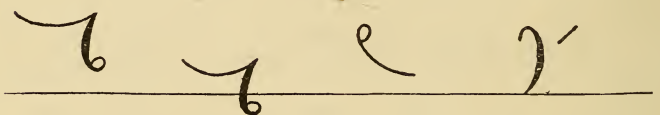
should-do that-is we-have-seen you-may



you-are you-can you-will-do in-his



at-his upon-his-us you-have as-much-as



in-these in-those as-if there-on



there-of it-would, it-had they-would, they-had

PHRASES.

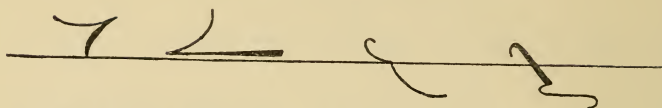
Phrases Governed by the First Word in Its Proper Position.

If-you for-you you-may I-am who-are I-can may-have
all-the all-must I-am-sure to-his he-is-not he-has-not he-
does-not so-as-to should-the I-will-do-so if-there-is if-we
have-been from-your could-be it-would-be which-would-
be it-is-necessary which-has-been it-has-been for-your
can-be such-has-been you-mus(t)-not-be for-you-are it-
should-be upon-them they-were you-will-find.

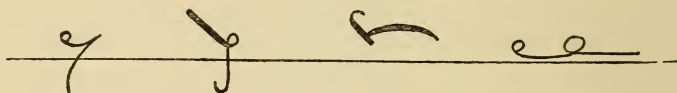
Phrases Governed by the Second Word in Its Proper Position.

And-were I-do I-hope in-those in-every-respect I-had
I-thank as-these and-thus and-with and-for in-each of-
each of-which of-much I-shall-be of-these and-when-the
and-is and-his and-as and-has a-few in-this-instance and-
give and-go and-sell I-ask I-took I-found I-do-not I-had-
not I-sat and-should and-he and-come.

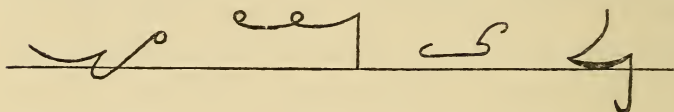
PRINCIPAL CITIES.



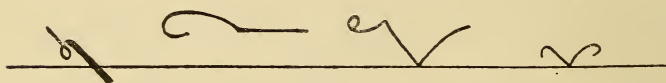
New York Chicago Philadelphia Brooklyn



St. Louis Boston Baltimore San Francisco



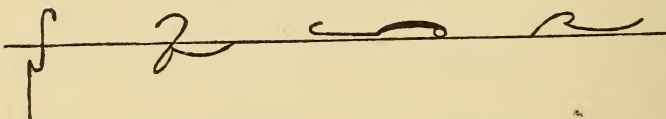
New Orleans Cincinnati Cleveland Washington



Pittsburg Milwaukee St. Paul Portland

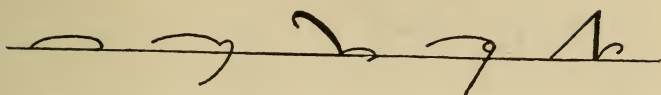


Indianapolis Louisville Minneapolis Toledo



Atlanta Charleston Columbus London

STATES.



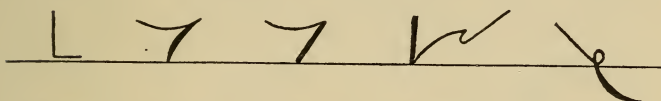
Me.

N. H.

Vt.

Mass.

R. I.



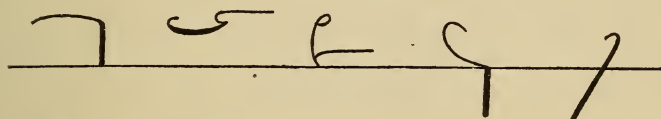
Conn.

N. Y.

N. J.

Del.

Pa.



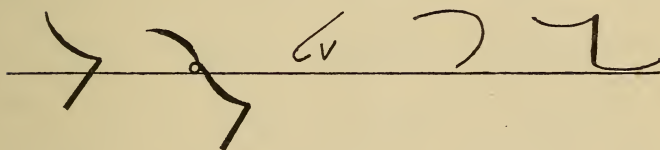
Md.

N. C.

S. C.

Fla.

Ga.



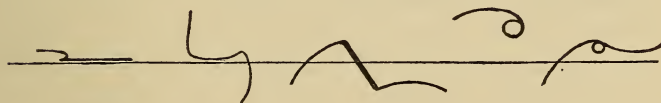
Va.

W. Va.

O.

Mich.

Ind.



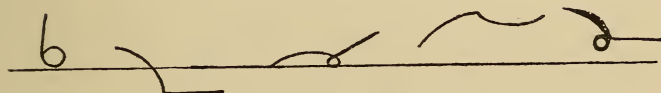
Ky.

Tenn.

Ala.

Miss.

La.



Tex.

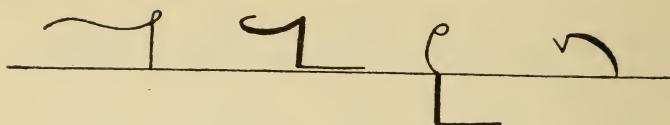
Ark.

Mo.

Ill.

Wis.

STATES CONTINUED.

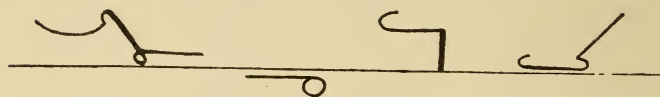


Minn.

N. Dak.

S. Dak.

Ia.



Neb.

Kan.

Col.

Cal.

COUNTRIES.



America

Germany

England

France

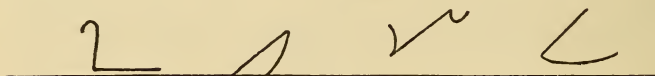


Ireland

Scotland

Italy

Spain

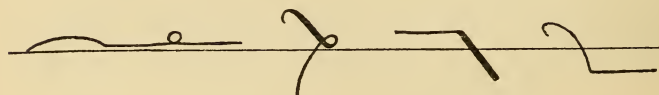


Turkey

Russia

Austria

China



Mexico

Brazil

Cuba

Africa



























RECAPITULATION.

Sip soap soup step stoop sob side sty ships spices stitch
 posts vests casts musters wide wag sweet switch swine
 while where squirrel squeeze worth wash yeast yellow
 toast posy busy lazy fussy posse few cow boys owls
 Owen Noah Louie Deity payee quiet ammonia rheum
 hop hill hymn ahead parry poor fury fair lips elk wel-
 come wealth play pray cross class trim croaker flame
 frame Ethel three official casual treasure cider seeker
 setter stitcher stagger Parker Jasper prosper camel tunnel
 barrel rumor dinner sinner course curse calcine vulgar
 figure shark fail clear scholar moral immoral April trav-
 eler girls scratch brief cuff doves their arrive cover river
 pain ton gun mine fine line run dunce cans Kansas
 pounced fins rains hens against pranced auction passion
 fusion diction evasion allusion conditions rations Hessians
 active operative consecutive detectives combative elec-
 tion elective ammunition remuneration effective restora-
 tive attractive creative conversion instruct inscription
 insecure decision enslave physician insult musician un-
 ceremonious condensation acquisition jumps stumps lamp
 thump extemporize steamboat Stumptown lumber timber
 distemper imbitter imbiber letter smother father lather
 whether enter center Alexander meander wonder wander
 wilder soldier singer banker finger handkerchief yonder
 Yonkers fight light old fold kind mind slant hundred
 end owned mad good bedstead yard yield flight wind
 wound England slightest pants toads patient fashioned
 cautioned ancients impatience impatient sanction sanc-
 tioned imposter.



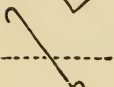























NOTE.—A glance at the prefixes, affixes, word signs, and contractions would now be a good idea, before passing to the next series of lessons.

REPORTING STYLE.

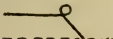
REPORTING EXPEDIENTS.

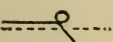
	appearance		particular
	comprehension		opportunity
	apprehension		spirit
	comprehensive		support
	apprehensive		superintend-ed-ent-ence
	practices		separate
	practiced		separation
	surprise		portion
	express		apportion
	suppress		proportion
	expiration		proportionate
	expression		appropriate
	suppression		appropriation

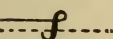
REPORTING EXPEDIENTS.


	prepare		assignment
	perpetrate		assigned
	purport		astronomy
	perpetuate		assimilate
	acquisition		assume
	accession		abroad
	accusation		assignee
	advertised		author
	advertisement		authors-ize
	advance-ment		authority-tative
	comprehend		auspicious
	apprehend		especial
	artificial		aspect

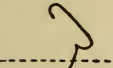
REPORTING EXPEDIENTS.


 except

 accept-ance


 accident

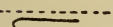
 abundant


 pernicious


 anybody

 nobody


 ability

 accuracy

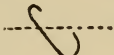
 comply

 people

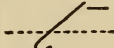
 apply

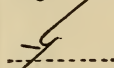
 complication

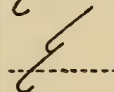
 complexion

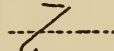
 application

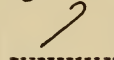
 ah


 huh


 uh-huh (yes)


 ha-ha

 ugh (no)

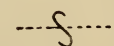
 arrive

 annual


 angel


 effect


 affect

 applicant


REPORTING EXPEDIENTS.


 whoa!


 at-length


 appliance


 experience

 attract


 contract

 attribute


 contribute


 attain


 attainable


 attainment


 sure


 assurance


 assist-ance


 assistant


 behind


 beheld, behold


 believer

 belong


 brethren


 calculate-d-ation


 cessation

 association



























 certain

 changeable




























 chargeable

 conclud-ed

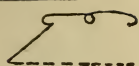
REPORTING EXPEDIENTS.

	child		condition
	children		consequence
	Christian		consequent
	circumstance		consequently
	circumstantial		consider
	commence		consideration
	commencement		consist
	commenced		consistent
	commences		constant
	commonest		constituent
	compliance		constitute
	comprehensibility		constitution
	apprehensibility		constitutionality

REPORTING EXPEDIENTS.

	constitutive		divine
	construct		eastern
	consume		eh!
	cures		England
	curious		evening
	creation		evidence
	contradict		exact
	correct		exaggerate-d
	defendant		exaggeration
	defense-ive		examine-ation
	denominate-ion		cross-examine-ation
	direct		direct-examina-tion
	distinct		redirect-examina-tion
	distinguish		

REPORTING EXPEDIENTS.

recross-examina-
tion

exquisite



excuse



extemporize



exclusion



extend-ed



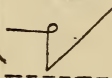
seclusion



extension



exceptionable



exterior



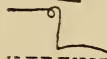
exhibit-ed



extract



exist



extreme



expect-ed



extremity



expensive



fall, follow



explain



fallen



explicit



false



explore



favorite





























exploration














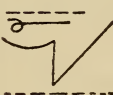

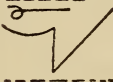



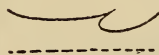

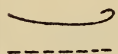

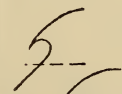

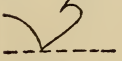


extravagant-ce

REPORTING EXPEDIENTS.

 feature	 glory
 fell, fellow	 glorious
 footstep	 government
 form	 govern
 transform	 governor
 freedom	 guilt-y
 frequent	 half
 fuller failure	 halve
 furnish-ed furniture	 have-been
 future-ity	 have-not
 generalize	 idle
 generalized	 ignorance
 generalization	 ignorant





























REPORTING EXPEDIENTS.

	imagine-ary		infinite-y
	imagination		infinitude
	impatient		information
	impassioned		inscribe
	imponderable		inscription
	impenetrable		inscriptive
	impugned		insecure
	immoral-ity		interior
	moral-ity		intercession
	immortal-ity		internal
	mortal-ity		intrinsic-al
	in-all		rational
	inconsiderable- ness		irrational





























REPORTING EXPEDIENTS.

	is-there		merciful
	issue		movement
	junior, jury		necessary
	larger		next
	justice, just-as		no-other
	justification		another
	enlarge		no-other-one
	largest		another-one
	lengthen		nearly
	lengthened		nor-will
	lengthy		obligation
	longer-than		occur
	mental		occurrence
	mercy		occurs







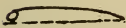

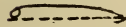



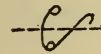

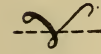









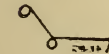


REPORTING EXPEDIENTS.

	of it		organism
	on-either-hand		organization
	on-the-other-hand		organized
	on (the) one-hand		ornament
	only		preliminary
	opposition		parallel
	position		parliament-ary
	possession		patentable
	extraordinary		philanthropy
	operation		philanthropic
	oppression		philanthropist
	organ		promulgate-d-ion
	organic		prophetic
			questionable
			realize



























REPORTING EXPEDIENTS.

	realization		satisfaction
	real-estate		season
	relation		sectarian
	relative		secular
	religion		share assure
	religious		sharer
	reveal, rival arrival		she-would
	revelation		she-had, issued
	revolution		signify-ied
	revolve		significant-ce
	sanguine		signification
	sanguinary		significative
	satisfy-ied-actory		single-d
			singular
			situate-d

REPORTING EXPEDIENTS.

	situation		spiritualist
	skill		spontaneous
	somebody		state
	some-other		stated
	some-other-one		slightest
	southeast		fleetest
	southeastern		latest
	southwestern		lightest
	southern		maddest
	southerner		broadest
	special		brightest
	spiritualism		flattest
	spiritualistic		modest
			neatest

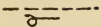
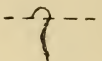
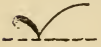

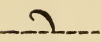

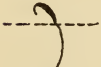



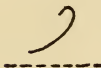
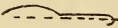
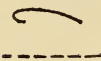

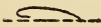
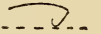


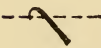
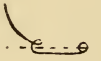
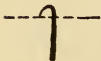
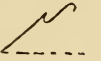
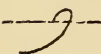
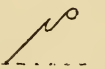
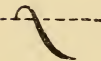
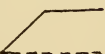
REPORTING EXPEDIENTS.

 stenography-er-ic	 supernatural
 stood	 suspend
 stranger	 sustain
 stupendous-ness	 supplies
 stupid	 suspect
 sublime	 supreme
 subordinate-d-ion	 suppress
 successful	 suspension
 suggest-ed	 suspicion
 suggestion	 suspicious
 suggestive	 synonymous
 superior	 systems-ize
 superlative	 certify


REPORTING EXPEDIENTS.

	betake		tolerate-d
	mistake		toleration
	overtake		tolerance
	partake		tolerant
	retake		transient
	undertake		tuition
	tendency		trial
	thankful		United States
	there-will		universe
	that-there-ir		universal
	the-other		universalism
	tolerable		university
	intolerable		unless, in-all-his


REPORTING EXPEDIENTS.


	unsecured		you-think
	virtual-ly		abrupt
	virtue		absurd-ity
	virtuous		aggregate
	virtuously		agency
	wisher		American
	with-me-my		market
	with-him		merchant
	with-their		memorandum memory
	you-be		first-class
	you-do you-had		requirement
	you-shall		requirements
	you-have		recollect


REPORTING EXPEDIENTS.


 f. o. b.


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
 yes, sir


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 analysis


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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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








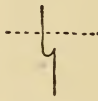


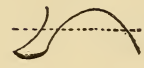







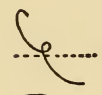

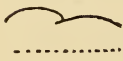


 we will not

 we are not




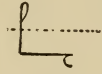

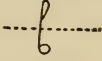

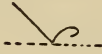
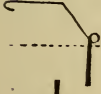



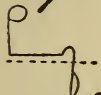

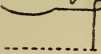






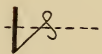




 were not

 are not


REPORTING EXPEDIENTS.


	numerous		bills of lading
	remunerate		car load
	remunerative		telegraph
	remuneration		telephone
	remit-ted		outfit
	remittance		articles
	chandelier		defeat
	retired		descendant
	retiring		indorse
	surveyor		indorsed
	philosophy		indorsement
	minimum		indorser
	bill of lading		

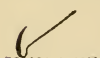
REPORTING EXPEDIENTS.

	administra- tor		probate
	administra- tion		statu quo
	administra- tive		status
	executor		appellant
	corpus delicti		appellee
	de jure		scire facias
	cestique trust		requisition
	ne exeat		per annum
	mittimus		post mortem
	assumpsit		ad satisfa- ciendum
	attorney		ad respond- endum
	attorney-at- law		penitentiary
	justice of the peace		Constantino- ple

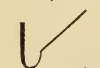
REPORTING EXPEDIENTS.


 exasperate



 venture
vendor



 thunder


 stereotyped

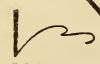

 dictionary



 indefatigable

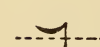

 individual

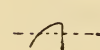

 inconvenient



 insurmountable

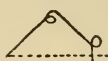

 delinquent

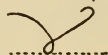

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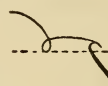

 undoubted

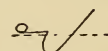

 latitude

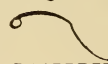

 altitude



 reciprocity


 reserve



 resemble


 scoundrel



 simplify

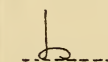

 simplification



 speculate-d


 rhetoric


 prejudice


 temperature


 testament


 tabernacle

OUTLINE PRACTICE.

Sugar, molasses, pure leaf lard, soap, California prunes, lump starch, maccaroni, choice preserves, cucumber pickles, mixed nuts, fresh soda crackers, peeled peaches, canned blackberries, canned corn, string beans, grated pineapple, tomatoes, French peas, Arkansas fruit, Baltimore oysters, choice quality imported sardines, cheese, coffee, pork products, rice, salt, sauerkraut, beans, beeswax, shoulders, mackerel, vegetables, raspberries, strawberries, cherries, pears, salmon, mustard, hay, brooms, wool, seeds, hides, nails, lemons, oranges, ginseng, tallow, turkeys, chickens, geese, poultry, peanuts, feathers, butter, broom corn, meal, flour, barley, rye, oats, corn, wheat, cotton, hogs, cattle, sheep, horses, beeves, goats, mules, steers, apricot, cabbage, turnips, asparagus, stoves, heaters, soot, gaslight, shoes, suits, breeches, anthracite, silver, coke, gold, grain bags, sacks, currycombs, hickory-nuts, walnuts, pig iron, quicksilver, liniment, turpentine, sweet oil, smallpox, glass, whisky, beer, sarsaparilla, onions, garlic, potash, sassafras, steamboats, watermelon, pumpkin, harness, hearse, lemonade, candy, bitters, bonnet, hat, dress, shirt, collar, cravat, suspenders, towels, washbowl, chandelier, socks, stockings, boots, vaccination, bombarding, troops, reconnoitering, recapitulation, murder, suicide, slaughterhouse, mayhem, calico, flannel, factory cotton, gingham, sewing machine, generously, pamphlets, hierarchy, warm, nominal, cardinal, archbishop, praiseworthy, seminary, cemetery, prejudicial, sharpshooter, gratuitous, distribution, utilized, approbation, eminence, eminent, imminent, willingly, innumerable, calumnies, conference, apostolic, perpetuity, wisdom, persecution, dogmatic, champion, accomplishment, efficacious, multitude, fervent, Vancouver, meanwhile.

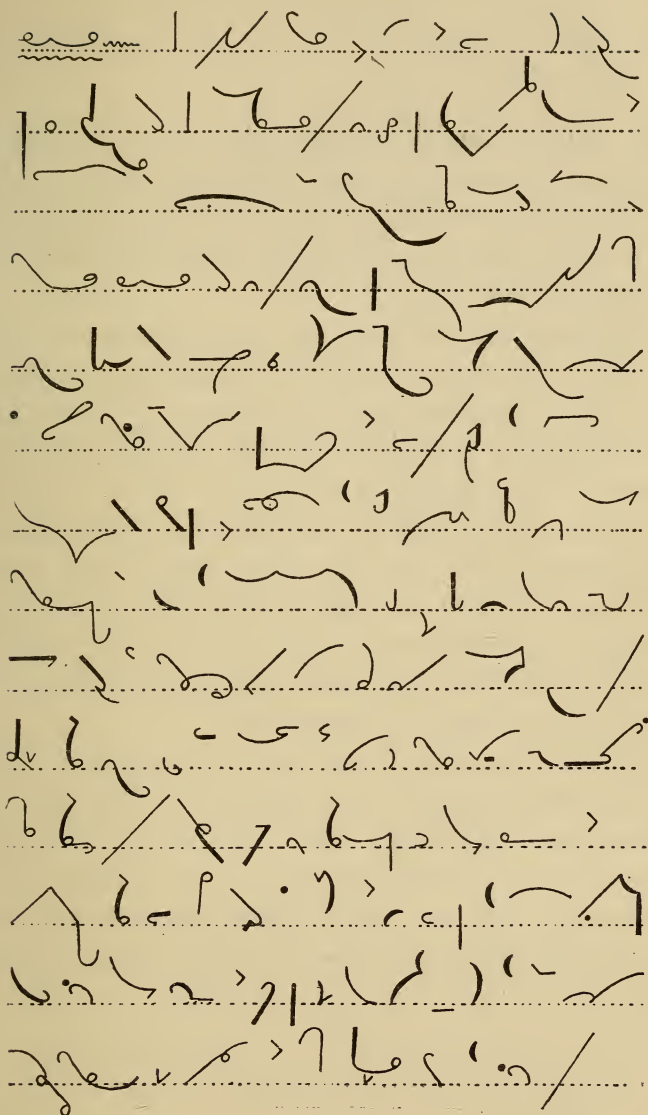
A SENTENCE.

It rarely falls to the lot of the court to discharge so painful a duty as devolves upon it in this case. You stand at this bar convicted of the crime of murder of a fellow-being, and it is incumbent on me to pronounce sentence upon you.

You have had a fair and impartial trial, and you have been defended by counsel whose zeal and devotion in your behalf merit the highest praise and compel the admiration of the Court.

I do not think that I can fairly be subjected to the criticism that I did not allow you the widest latitude in the presentation of evidence that in any way tended to establish the defense made for you, and you were given the benefit of all presumptions which the law says you are entitled to have.

Despite all this, you have been found guilty in accordance with the well-established principles of law and evidence governing trials of this kind. Possibly a large part of this community would, for the sake of the reputation of this great city, upon whom the eyes of the world were at that time riveted, have been comforted if the verdict of the jury had established the fact that your act was that of a mentally irresponsible person, but the result of the trial denies people that comfort.

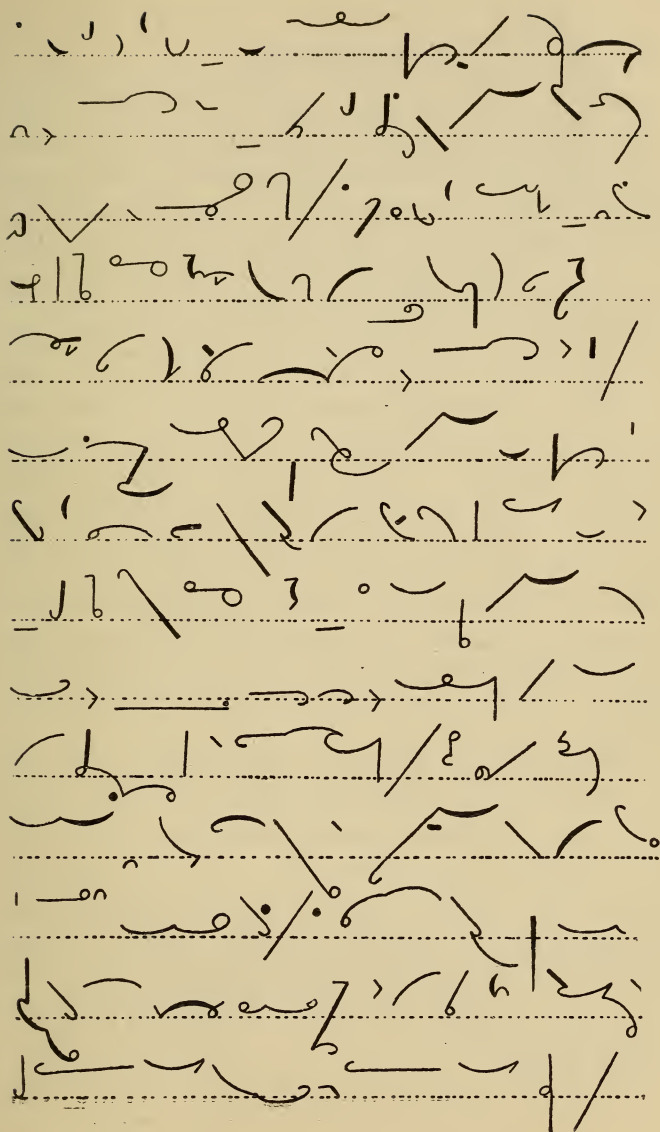


The evidence did not establish that you were acting under an insane delusion which irresistibly impelled you to the commission of an act which you did not discern to be wrong and over which you had not the power to exercise control.

The jury has found that when you committed the act you fully understood it and its consequences, and that you might have controlled your actions if you had so willed, and that your own misguided will was the sole impulse to the commission of the deed.

No imaginary inspiration to do personal wrong under a delusion or belief that some great public benefit will flow from it, when the nature of the act done and its probable consequences and that the act is in itself wrong are known to the actor, can amount to the insanity which in law disarms it of criminality.

Situated as you are, I would not say anything to you for the mere purpose of harrowing up your feelings or causing you unnecessary pain. The solemn, painful duty now devolves upon me to impose the sentence and judgment of the law, which is that you, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the, etc.



DICTATION.

DONALDSONVILLE, LA.

Dear Uncle Punch—While glancing over the columns of last Sunday's "Children's Department," I noticed that Sholto Douglass was the first of the many cousins to comply with your request in regard to the cousins giving an account of their trip to the World's Fair. His letter was read with much interest; in fact, all the letters were very interesting, and to my knowledge they were some of the longest that have appeared [75] in the "Children's Department" for some time. Hawk Eye asks: "Where is Joshua Hayseed?" I ask the same. But do not be surprised, Cousin Hawk (for nothing is surprising nowadays), to hear he has fallen into a Rip Van Winkle sleep, from which Oliver Omega says he himself has just awakened. Perhaps it is contagious and that accounts for the nonappearance, for some time, of several familiar names.

Inclosed you will find a few [150] verses to the cousins—that is, to the nieces and nephews of Uncle Punch. As I intend to become a regular contributor to the "Children's Department, you will please excuse the shortness of this letter, but as I become better acquainted with the department I promise that they shall be longer. With love, I am your niece and this happy band's

COUNTRY COUSIN.

[213 words.]

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

My Dear Uncle—I am a little boy eleven years old. This is the first time I have written to you, but I hope it will not be the last. I went to the sugarhouse at the Exposition with my teacher, and she told me to write a composition about it. After I had written it and showed it to her, she told me to send it to you, thinking it [75] might interest some of your correspondents.

I visited the sugarhouse, and will now describe it to you. The man put the sugar cane into a large wooden gutter, called the feeder, and it went into a machine which cut it in small pieces and then into another machine, which pressed it. It was made into a sirup and went through pipes into a barrel, and when it was full a man pulled a rope [150] which made it turn over, and the juice fell into a large tub, with pipes attached, and ran through the pipes into two tanks, one for brown and the other for clarified sugar. The man took a stick with a glass tube attached and dipped it into one of the tanks; and when he took it out, I could see the grains of sugar floating about in the juice which was in the tube. When [225] all the juice was pressed out of the sugar cane, it fell on round pieces of iron, opening on hinges in the top floor, and when it was opened the sugar cane fell into a cart which a man placed under it, and the man pushed it along a short track and put the sugar cane on the side of the track. There is a large creek or gutter into which the water from the [300] engines run through a large pipe. There is a bell to ring for the men to begin work and for them to stop in the evening.

THURLOW BARRETT.

[328 words.]

The *Witness* is just the paper for farmers, farmers' wives, farmers' sons, farmers' daughters, country merchants, country storekeepers, blacksmiths, carpenters, builders, stone masons, and all other laborers who form the backbone of our country and who want to be thoroughly posted in what is going on in the world.

The *Witness* is a weekly paper which represents high ideas and sound principles. It has a weekly sermon by Dr. Talmage and a weekly Sunday school lesson by Dr. Pentecost, the latest home news, the latest foreign news, the latest political news, reliable market reports, reliable quotations of farm products, seasonable editorials on political, social, and moral questions; the cream of the best editorials in New York and other daily and weekly papers; good reliable farm and garden articles written by practical men; tells of the home life of the American people, and of their life, thoughts, and experiences; pleasant moral stories for the young people; stories of interest for the elder ones also; in brief, it is just the paper that you can safely take into your home and find to be an educator, on the best subjects, of both old and young.

THE IRON TRADE REVIEW.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 28.—The *Iron Trade Review* this week says: "With the time for balancing the year's business only a few day's off, nothing is to be looked for in the iron trade but more pronounced quietness. Sur-

mises as to what may be expected after the opening of the new year take the place of the usual staple of market gossip. There is an agreement in the general statement that an expansion into anything like the old time demand need not be looked for in sixty or ninety days, or in twice that time; but that a larger call for iron and steel products than has been known at any time in the past six months may reasonably be expected early in the year, and that this will tend to increase. That producing capacity, in the whole range of material, will continue for some time to be much more than adequate to consumptive demand, is evident, since most new enterprises will wait upon the new tariff act. Yet the accumulation of renewal demands in these months of stagnation ought to insure a continuance of the better symptoms noted in December, but the market will creep before it walks."

For the last twenty-five years I have been a sufferer from indigestion, torpid liver, constipation, nervous prostration, dyspepsia, and heart trouble, and as I grew older my complaints grew worse. At times I was completely prostrated for days and weeks at a time. I felt myself a complete wreck. I tried hundreds of remedies, but found little relief. I had no appetite, my sleep was uneasy, restless, and unrefreshing, my mind was gloomy, my physical condition seemed to make everything look sad. I employed various physicians, but all to little purpose. They could give only temporary relief. My

son Albert insisted on me getting the medicine. I had no faith in it. I went on for months. He finally induced me to accept it and give it a trial, which I did.

To my agreeable surprise, it has done for me all that was claimed for it. As soon as I commenced the use of it my health began to improve so that I felt like a new man. My appetite returned, and I enjoy my meals as much as ever. My health is now better than for twenty-five years. I owe all to the use of the medicine. It has done wonders for me. I am 65 years old, and can attend to my business as in former days. I am a merchant, and have been in the business forty-five years, and I feel it a duty to say to others who are sick and suffering, get it, use it strictly according to directions, get well, and enjoy life.

Dear Sir—I desire to tender my grateful acknowledgment for the interest you manifested in my son while in your college. I have made a critical examination of his work, especially the new method, and pronounce it all first-class. I am satisfied that he has received more than full value for his outlay of time and money. Your method of getting full work from the students is certainly a commendable feature of your school. Hoping to be able to serve you in any matter that may conduce to the advancement of your splendid school, I am, dear sir, yours most respectfully,

M. R. ABANATHY,

County Superintendent of Public Instruction.

WORD SIGN SENTENCES.

1. I will go up to see him in time for you to come.
2. If my home is here, she may be happy in it.
3. This is your country, and they are out of it.
4. Which way shall his be if it is her language?
5. Why influence them in the use of common things?
6. It is usual for several of them to take advantage.
7. Our subject should have much influence in our home.
8. The first thing you ought to do is to go away.
9. Those parties will thank you for your own way of doing these things.
10. I hope you will change the whole thing in a day or so.
11. They have already come, but will go home if you say so.
12. What would you charge for it by the year?
13. I remember your brother who is now single.
14. Be true and truthful to your father and mother.
15. You can return when I begin to work upon the hill.
16. While we are here we will try to read ordinary English.
17. Perhaps it is my purpose to write a letter before that time.
18. Every one will go from Chicago to New York.
19. The soldier sought shelter under a shelf in order to protect his wounded shoulder.
20. It is impossible for him to impose on the banker, thumper, or embezzler.

CONTRACTION SENTENCES.

1. Whenever you become a capable phonographer I will represent you forever.

2. Nevertheless, notwithstanding, the Representative was intelligent but inconsistent.

3. I understand that you understood the manuscript to be his transcript.

4. Wherever you transgress never be familiar with the inconsistent writer.

5. I acknowledge she will go onward, forward, and upward forever.

6. The highly influential lady showed remarkable knowledge in her representation.

7. Now, I knew he referred to the phonographic dictionary.

8. He refers to the reference book for something of interest.

9. His regular or irregular investigation was not practical, but practicable.

10. Probably it was a disadvantage, but indispensable to his intelligence.

EXPEDIENT SENTENCES.

1. The acquisition was the cause of her accession and his accusation.

2. I apprehend that he will comprehend his explanation.

3. It appears that the applicant applied for his application.

4. The account you advanced for the advertisement is not accurate.

5. On account of the advancement of the amount he cannot count.

6. I expect they will either accept or except the bill of lading.

7. The printer must prove that to be perfect proof.

8. I approve of all the promulgations before the executive body.

9. The bachelor anticipated the child would play with the children.

10. The attraction at the theater was not very attractive.

11. The assistants received no assistance from the annual assistant.

12. I hereby authorize him to give you authority to appear before the *combine*.

13. The *combination* entered into an agreement with no other intention.

14. I was at his house, near his house, and in his house.

15. His is as hers is, and hers is as his is.

16. Has his as much as hers has, or is hers as his is?

17. With what we were to have and what you were to have.

18. You would if you were with me and I were with you.

19. Were we there?

20. Tell what we saw.

21. You were in there.

22. You would go there.

23. There were two *habeas corpus* writs in the United States Court.

24. He swore out an affidavit before a justice of the peace.

25. *Ladies and Gentlemen*—Upon my arrival here this evening I met with much enthusiasm.

26. May it please your Honor and gentlemen of the jury.

27. The executor and administrator settled their business in the Probate Court.

28. The postmaster issued orders to his postal clerks.

29. State whether or not you saw the shot gun.

30. Similar sentences may be continued by the teacher.

REPORTING EXPEDIENTS.

When the context will permit it, the experienced writer, to facilitate speed, cuts short many contractions and outlines which would be confusing and unsafe for the beginner. To obviate such I have extended a few of the more contracted forms, which may in time be dropped at will. Prefixes, affixes, the tenses, and plural forms, when necessary, may easily be joined or written close by the primitive.

NOTE.—If you come to a word in your typewriter transcripts and do not know how to spell it, *guess not*, but seek proper information rather than injure your reputation as a stenographer.

SHADOWS.

Intangible and unreal, they yet bar the way and impose their presence, with the strange solidity of some impassable wall of granite, while their lengthening stretch across the pathway of life may neither be removed nor avoided. They are the subtle accompaniment of all effort, all joyous anticipation, all lofty aspiration, all possession. And when hope and endeavor soar, mount, and expand in exultant yearnings toward some grand realization, which would enwrap and carry aloft justifiable ambition and personal joy, or would urge the ambition of society and nation, then deeper grows the gloom of those shadows which are [100] cast downward from their towering proportions. For there emanates in fantastic shape from every expiring deed the unvarying shadows of misconstruction, of nonappreciation, and of mistrust; and the lavished affection may not exist, without its minor accompaniment of inevitable sadness. For the shades and shadows must needs lie silent and oppressive over the gray dust, and the rocky bed of the road being forcibly traversed.

Soft and flickering under the moonlight ray, and the tremulous breeze of some exquisite "nuit de mai," their fitful play on marble porch and green sward will tempt to idle wanderings far out into [200] those silent dells, whose beauty is enhanced by their veiled and mysterious protection. And the play of the fitful shadows among the silver shafts of light seems so alluring that they woo

to a belief in a similar intermingling of joys and sorrows, over which must also hover the seductive beauty of all those fair and gentle nights of May, which surely must extend throughout a long and happy lifetime. A certitude swells up in the same soul under the serenity of the stars that the gentle shadows must ever cover with a poetic forgiveness all that is harsh and unsightly [300] in character and action; must hide in tender solicitude those poor defects of an unhappy humanity and soften into waving lines of unreal beauty all those melancholy imperfections which the rude light of scrutiny would ruthlessly disclose. Harmonious and generous, the lovely shadows must retain to their owner those evanescent affections more difficult to bind and hold than the perfume of roses or the sighing of the winds; must efface the crudeness of commonplace life, and harmonize into attractiveness the grotesque failings and repellant exactions which, without their timely succor, would throw into jarring discord the fragile structure of our [400] fancied infatuations. And so penetrated with the extent of their power, the dreamer wonders that the impressive lesson taught to the blunderer by the restful shadows should ever fail of appreciation.

But when the heavy shades hang somber and impenetrable over chasm and valley, when neither the shimmering moon nor the dancing rays of some bright summer day are there to inspire a fallacious belief in their equal potency, or perhaps, in their supremacy, pending

the daily combat of life, the gloom of those heavy mists, which can neither be grappled with nor swept aside, falls on the spirits with [500] their immutable sadness, and proclaims their insidious victory.

For the potency of the shadow is unlimited, and its sway is universal. The prophetic forerunner of coming events, its slow and significant approach, unheeded by superficial and blind self-complacency, would, if its vast import were grasped and understood, aid in the avoidance of the after catastrophe, the final loss and despair. The vague and undefined proportions of those shadowy indications, cast before the gaze of the incredulous, their gradual and slow invasion would indicate with an infallible significance the might of the coming struggle, the might and extent of the [600] impending certainty. In the great arena of national affairs, with a stern but sad warning, the mighty shadows of a people's unrest and discontent would kindly warn that they are projected from mighty causes and tremendous forces, to which it were wise and imperative to yield obedience or dispel by a sagacious patriotism. But seldom is their silent warning heeded or their weird significance rightly understood. They gather like the gathering storm, until the desolating tempest of mismanagement and discontent has worked its inevitable havoc.

And those light, dancing, fireside shadows, which toy with the home joys, which peep and [700] hide behind the silken *portière*, and around the softened glow of the

evening lamp. Less portentous and apparent than the heavy gloom of the approaching tempest, they none the less point to the possibility of an extinguishment of the trembling flame on the hearthstone, and the death of the rose-colored brilliancy of the lamp. Tender and soft they gently obtrude, and sorrowfully they warn by their increased darkness that the warm glow of affection is turning cold, that the brilliant glow which radiated throughout that habitation, beautifying by its splendid intensity, each look and speech, has waned and is [800] fading, giving place to the silent and creeping shadows, to their gray and desolate encroachment.

But their soft step is all unheeded, and the shallow crowd goes trooping on to its destiny. Sure of their final victory, the shadows blithely toy with the sunbeam, dance and rollic with the silver light of the moon, the radiant glance of the stars, and enhance, by their contrast, the beauty of the smiling valley, the sweet rose garden, the towers and belfries of the old cathedral. Then, wearied of their wanderings, they peep in at the window, and nestle down to rest by [900] the hearthstone, awaiting patiently the hour of their final supremacy over all things.

[913 words.]

CIUDAD JUAREZ, MEXICO, VIA GALVESTON, TEX., November 23.—[Special cable to the *New York Herald*.]
—Activity is still manifest in military circles, but no

authentic news has reached here from the scene of disturbance. The roads are picketed, and travelers can neither come nor go. The local press has been "called down;" and the Mexican officials, while not exercising a full censorship of press dispatches, are preventing any news from being sent out, on the ground that it keeps up excitement and informs the public of what is really transpiring, something they want suppressed.

The revolutionists are still active, and in the streets of El Paso, Tex., are hundreds of strange Mexicans, who gather in groups and confer mysteriously. Constant requests are made on Texas authorities for the arrest of Mexicans supposed to be in sympathy with Perez and his followers; but none are being made, as there is no evidence of their having violated the neutrality laws.

Federal troops are doing a great deal of scouting, but no fighting, being afraid to encounter the revolutionists in their strongholds. Stragglers are summarily executed, but not even a record is made of their taking off. The officers deny all knowledge of these executions, but the revolutionists assert that it is a nightly occurrence to take out and shoot suspects.

The El Paso newspapers have been called on by the Mexican Consuls and requested to suppress all news of a revolutionary character. The Government of the State of Guerrero proclaimed amnesty on Tuesday last to all insurgents surrendering themselves within five days.

CUT PAPER PATTERNS.

Made in black figured lace, or in coarse-meshed net with bright or light-colored "baby" ribbon run in to form stripes, this makes a dressy waist for evening wear; and the design being simplicity itself—a blouse with becoming fullness over a fitted lining, the same back and front—it is quite as desirable for the least expensive materials, including washable goods. It is an excellent model for a waist of soft silk to wear with different skirts; and if preferable, a "draped" collar—that is, one with the outside cut bias, from one to two inches deeper than the plain standing collar, and then caught up in soft irregular folds to the depth of the plain collar—can be substituted for the plaited frill; and a belt to match, from three to four inches deep, and finished with a rosette in front, can be used in place of the plain one. The lining is fitted with darts and has the usual number of seams, and is a perfect pattern for a plain waist.

Half of the pattern is given in ten pieces: Front, side gore, side form, and back of lining; outer front and back pieces, collar and three pieces of sleeves. Gather the outer front and back pieces, top and bottom, forward and back of the holes in each, respectively. Gather the puff for the sleeve at the top, between the holes, and at the bottom, and place the lower edge to the row of holes across the sleeves.

Cut the fronts with their front edges placed lengthwise on the goods, and the side gores, side forms, and

back pieces lengthwise, with their lower edges placed exactly crosswise on the goods. Lay the back edge of the outer back piece to a lengthwise fold of the goods. Cut the sleeves so that the parts below the elbows will be bias; and the puffs either lengthwise or exactly bias. Before cutting the goods, be careful to read "Directions for Cutting," printed on the envelope.

34 and 36 inches bust measure will require four yards of goods twenty-four inches wide.

38 and 40 inches bust measure will require four and a half yards of goods twenty-four inches wide.

STATE OF GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.

To the Superior Court of Said County—The petition of Wm. H. Johnson, Thomas Dyson, C. W. Shiff, Fred Dawson, of Hampton County, Mass.; T. C. Hampton and F. A. Quillian, of Fulton County, Ga., respectfully shows that petitioners desire a charter granted incorporating them, their associates and successors, as a body corporate for a term of twenty years, with the privilege of renewal, under the corporate name of "Eastlake Company." The object of said company is pecuniary gain to its stockholders, and for this purpose petitioners pray that the corporation be allowed to buy, rent, lease, own, and sell all kinds of property, real, personal, and mixed, to plat, subdivide, sell, rent, or lease real estate and other property, upon such terms as may be agreed upon, to improve the same in any manner

whatever that may seem to best interest of said company, to build sewers, lay gas and water pipes, put in electric plants, generate and furnish electricity to others, to build or make and maintain lakes, for fish, for bathing, for boating, and for such other purposes as may be beneficial to the company, to build and run hotels, restaurants, confectionery stands, and such other business as the company may desire. To build and keep up race tracks, bicycle tracks, bowling alleys, dancing halls, and such other places and means of amusement as may be proper and legitimate; to issue bonds, borrow money, contract debts and liabilities, and secure the same by deed, mortgage, or otherwise, to loan money on approved security, to negotiate loans for others and charge a commission therefor, to contract with any railroad company for the purpose of extending its road through or into any real property belonging to said corporation, to donate or sell to individuals, companies, or corporations lands for hotel sites, railway stations, etc., and accept in payment for such sites an interest in such enterprises as may be located thereon, whether promoted by individuals or corporations, and to do all other things necessary or incident to the improvement and management of the property belonging to said corporation. And that said corporation have all other powers and rights, including the right to sue and be sued, have a corporate seal and such others as are usually given to such corporations under the laws of said State. The capital stock of said

corporation shall be fifty thousand dollars, divided into five hundred shares of the par value of one hundred dollars per share, said corporation having the power to increase said capital stock to two hundred thousand dollars. Said capital stock may be paid for in land and such other property as the company may accept and at such price as may be agreed upon.

Said corporation desires the privilege of transacting its business and establishing its offices and agencies in any part of said State or the United States, but its principal office and place of business shall be in the city of Atlanta, in said State and county. Wherefore petitioners pray that the court pass an order incorporating them, their associates and successors under the corporate name aforesaid, with full power to carry on such business as aforesaid, and to exercise all power necessary to accomplish successfully the business of said corporation.

And petitioners will ever pray, etc.

F. A. QUILLIAN, Petitioners' Attorney.

Filed in office Jan. 16, 1894. G. H. TANNER, Clerk.

State of Georgia, Fulton County.—I, G. P. Tanner, clerk of the Superior Court of said county, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy, from the files of said court, of the petition for charter by the "East Lake Company."

Witness my hand and the seal of said court, this 16th day of January, 1894.

G. H. TANNER,
Clerk Superior Court Fulton County.

OUTLINING.

The following is a detailed vote on the final passage of the tariff bill, Speaker Crisp's vote making the yeas 204. The nays were 140. The yeas were as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Alderson, Alexander, Allen, Arnold, Bailey, Baker of Kansas, Baldwin, Bankhead, Barnes, Barwig, Bell of Colorado, Bell of Texas, Beltzhoover, Berry, Black of Georgia, Black of Illinois, Blanchard, Bland, Boatner, Boen, Bower of North Carolina, Branch, Brawley, Breckinridge of Arkansas, Breckinridge of Kentucky, Bretz, Brickner, Brookshire, Brown, Bryan, Bunn, Burns, Bynum, Cabaniss, Camenetti, Cannon, Capehart, Caruth, Catchings, Causey, Clancey, Clark of Missouri, Clark of Alabama, Cobb of Alabama, Cobb of Missouri, Cochran, Cockrell, Coffeen, Compton of Connecticut, Coombs, Cooper of Florida, Cooper of Indiana, Cooper of Texas, Cornish, Cox, Crain, Crawford, Culberson, Davis, Dearmond, De Forest, Denson, Dinsmore, Dockery, Donovan, Dunn, Dunphy, Durborrow, Edmunds, Ellis of Kentucky, English, Enloe, Epes, Erdman, Everett, Fielder, Fithian, Forman, Fyan, Goldzier, Geissenhainer, Goodnight, Gorman, Grady, Gresham, Griffin, Hall of Minnesota, Hall of Missouri, Hammond, Hare, Harris, Harter, Hatch, Hayes, Heard, Henderson of North Carolina, Hines, Holman, Hooker of Mississippi, Houk of Ohio, Hudson, Hunter, Hutcheson, Johnson of Ohio, Jones, Kell, Kilgore, Kribbs, Kyle, Lane, Lapham, Latimer, Lawson,

Laydon, Lester, Lisle, Livingston, Lockwood, Lynch, Maddox, Magner, Maguire, Mallory, Marshall, Martin of Indiana, McAleer, McCreary of Kentucky, McCulloch, McDonald, McDearmon, McEttrick, McGann, McKeighan, McLaurin, McMillin, McNagny, McRae, Merideth, Money, Montgomery, Morgan, Moses, Mutchler, Neill, Oates, O'Neill, Outhwaite, Paschall, Patterson, Paynter, Pearson, Pence, Pendleton of West Virginia, Pendleton of Texas, Piggott, Raynor, Reilly, Richardson of Tennessee, Richardson of Michigan, Richardson of Ohio, Ritchie, Robbins, Rusk, Russell of Georgia, Ryan, Sayers, Shell, Simpson, Snodgrass, Somers, Springer, Stallings, Stockdale, Stone of Kentucky, Strait, Swanson, Talbot of South Carolina, Talbot of Maryland, Tarsney, Tate, Taylor of Indiana, Terry, Tracy, Tucker, Turner, Turpin, Tyler, Warner of Washington, Weadock, Wells, Wheeler of Alabama, Whiting, Williams of Illinois, Williams of Mississippi, Wilson of West Virginia, Wise, Wolverton, Woodward, Speaker Crisp—204.

Nays—Messrs. Adams of Kentucky, Adams of Pennsylvania, Aitken, Aldrich, Apsley, Avery, Babcock, Baker of New Hampshire, Bartholdt, Bartlett (Dem.), Belden, Bingham, Blair, Boutelle, Bowers of California, Broderick, Brosius, Bundy, Burrows, Cadmus (Dem.), Caldwell, Campbell (Dem.), Cannon of Illinois, Chickering, Childs, Cogswell, Cooper of Wisconsin, Cousins, Covert (Dem.), Cummings (Dem.), Curtis of Kansas, Curtis, of New York, Dalzell, Daniels, Davey (Dem.),

Dingley, Dolliver, Doolittle, Draper, Ellis of Oregon, Fletcher, Funk, Funston, Gardney, Gear, Geary (Dem.), Gillot of New York, Gillett of Massachusetts, Grosvenor, Grout, Hager, Hainer, Haines (Dem.), Harmer, Hartman, Haugen, Heiner, Henderson of Illinois, Henderson of Iowa, Hendrix (Dem.), Hepburn, Hermann, Hicks, Hitt, Hooker of New York, Hopkins of Illinois, Hulick, Hull, Johnson of Indiana, Johnson of North Dakota, Joy, Kiefer, Leacey, Lefevre, Lucas, Linden, Loud, Loudenslager, Mason, Marsh, Marvin of New York, McCall, McEleary of Minnesota, McDowell, Meyer (Dem.), Meikeljohn, Mercer, Morse, Moen, Murray, Nowlands (Pop.), Northway, Page (Dem.), Payne, Perkins, Phillips, Pickler, Post, Powers, Price (Dem.), Randall, Ray, Reed, Reyburn, Robertson of Iowa (Dem.), Robinson of Pennsylvania, Russell of Connecticut, Schermerhorn (Dem.), Scranton, Settle, Shaw, Sherman, Sibley (Dem.), Sickles (Dem.), Stephenson, Stone of West Virginia, Smith, Sperry (Dem.), Charles W. Stone, Storer, Strong, Tawney, Taylor of Tennessee, Thomas, Updegraf, Van Voorhis of New York, Wadsworth, Walker, White, Wanger, Waugh, Weaver, Wheeler of Illinois, Wright of Pennsylvania, Wright of Massachusetts, Wooner, Wilson of Ohio, Wilson of Washington—140.

There was an outburst of applause when the Wilson bill passed its final stage in the House. It was exactly two minutes of six o'clock when the bill passed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
WASHINGTON, January 17, 1894.

By virtue of the authority contained in the act entitled "An Act to Provide for the Resumption of Specie Payments," approved January 14, 1875, the Secretary of the Treasury hereby offers for public subscription an issue of bonds of the United States to the amount of \$50,000,-000, in either registered or coupon form, in denominations of \$50 and upward, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the government after ten years from [100] the date of their issue, and bearing interest payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

Proposals for the whole or any part of these bonds will be received at the Treasury Department, office of the Secretary, until 12 o'clock noon on February 1, 1894.

Proposals should state the number of bonds desired, whether registered or coupon, and the premium which the subscriber proposes to pay, the place where it is desired that the bonds should be delivered, and the place, whether that of the Treasurer of the United States or [200] an Assistant Treasurer of the United States, where it will be most convenient for the subscriber to deposit the amount of his subscription. Failure to specify the above particulars may cause the proposal to be rejected.

As soon as practicable after February 1, 1894, the allotment of bonds will be made to the highest bidders therefor, but no proposition will be considered at a lower price than \$1,117,223, which is the equivalent of a 3 per

cent. bond at par, and the right to reject any and all proposals is [300] hereby expressly reserved. In case the bids entitled to allotment exceed the bonds to be issued they will be allotted *pro rata*.

Notice of the date of delivery of the bonds will be sent to the subscribers to whom allotments are made as soon as practicable, and within ten days from the date of such notice subscriptions must be paid in United States gold coin to the Treasurer or such Assistant Treasurer of the United States as the subscriber has designated, and if not so paid the proposal may be rejected.

The bonds will be dated February 1, 1894, [400] and when payment is made therefor, as above, accrued interest on both principal and premium from February 1, 1894, to date of payment, at the rate of interest realized to the subscriber in his investment, will be added.

All proposals should be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C., and should be distinctly marked: "Proposals for subscriptions to 5 per cent. bonds."

J. G. CARLISLE, Secretary.

[472 words.]

OWENSBORO, KY., Oct. 11, 1893.

EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT OF DRAUGHON'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Nashville, Tenn.

Dear Sir—About Jan. 1, 1894, we will have an opening for a thorough, competent lady bookkeeper, and with some knowledge of shorthand. We would want one

competent for general office work, more especially in business correspondence, as we would expect her, after a short time, to do the greater part of correspondence without dictation. She must be very competent in book-keeping and typewriting, and have ability in the composition of business letters. Shorthand will be absolutely necessary for the first two or three months, but after that there would be but little or no use for it. Any assistance you may be able to give us in securing the desired lady will be appreciated.

Very respectfully,

F. A. AMES & Co.

Gentlemen—The petition signed by you, together with such a large number of my friends and fellow-citizens, comprising as it does the best and most eminently respectable and worthy citizens and taxpayers of the county, has received my most grateful consideration, and in reply will say that I will submit my name to the voters of the county of Cook, for election to the office of County Court Clerk, as requested by you in your petition, and will pledge myself that if elected to the office I will exert my best efforts and energy to conduct the affairs of the office so fairly and impartially as to merit and deserve your approbation. Having been reared a Prohibitionist, and since manhood always believed in the principles of that party, I submit my claims to the voters of the county, subject to the action of the Prohibition party. Respectfully,

J. W. DEAN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.

MR. WALTER HUGSON:

Dear Sir—I have not felt at liberty to write to the Governor of Washington, advising a special session of the Legislature to elect a Republican Senator. I have felt that he is better able to determine this question than I, at this distance; that it would be presumption to volunteer advice, unless my opinion were asked by him.

I think the fate of the tariff bill is very uncertain in the Senate. There is some strong opposition to it in the Democratic party. Whether it will die away under the influence of the administration and party pride no one can as yet state.

The tariff bill as it now stands is thoroughly vicious, not only greatly affecting injuriously the multiplied industries of this country, but it is still more vicious in reducing the revenue and creating a deficiency, which must be met by loans or insolvency. That every Republican State should be fully represented is a palpable fact, but whether your Legislature is in a condition to elect a Senator is a fact that I cannot determine.

Very truly yours,

JOHN SHERMAN.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., Oct. 28, 1893.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 A.M. (central standard time), Tuesday, November 28, 1893, and then opened, for furnishing at the Quar-

termaster's Depot here, various articles of quartermaster's stores, such as stationery, ash barrels, ranges, coal scuttles, horse blankets, horse brushes, currycombs, dump and hand carts, wagon parts, wheelbarrows, wagon covers, paulins, rubber hose, leather, axle grease, paints, oils, rope, horse and mule shoes, iron, miscellaneous tools and hardware, etc. Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, and to accept the whole or any part of the supplies bid for. All information furnished on application to this office. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores," and addressed to Colonel Henry C. Hodges, Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. Army, Depot Quartermaster.

Gentlemen—Since leaving you in 1871 I have been in almost constant relation with educational institutions, and after all these years of observation and experience I can safely say there is no place within my knowledge where I could have spent more pleasantly or more profitably the years that I was under your tuition. The experience and ability of the Faculty, the methods of teaching, the discipline observed at all times, and the moral training, both by precept and example, were such as to command my admiration and enable me to commend your college as an institution worthy of universal patronage.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE MONTGOMERY.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
UNITED STATES ARMY, ROOM No. 25, PIKE BUILDING,
CINCINNATI, OHIO, November 16, 1893.—Sealed proposals in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until eleven o'clock on Saturday, December 16, 1893, and opened immediately thereafter in presence of bidders, for the furnishing and delivering of the following army supplies—viz.: Pork, bacon, beef (corned), flour, sugar, vinegar, and salt. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality or price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Blank proposals and full information as to conditions will be furnished on application to this office.

JAMES N. ALLISON,

Captain and C. S., U. S. A., Purchasing C. S.

COUNTY DUBLIN, Dec. 27, 1893.

Gentlemen—I am obliged to Mr. Melville E. Stone, General Manager of the Associated Press, for asking me to reply through the Associated Press to statements made in some of the Chicago papers, alleging that I had advised the removal of Dr. Cronin. I can only answer that it would be just as true to charge me with having advised the removal of Julius Cæsar or Abraham Lincoln. I never even heard of Dr. Cronin's name or existence until the spy, Le Caron, spoke of him at the Parnell com-

mission hearings and the news of his brutal murder came to Europe.

The further allegations that I wrote a letter to Detective Coughlin, at that or any other time, is without the shadow of foundation, as I neither knew him or of him, or wrote to him directly or indirectly, nor have I been written to by him or by anybody in his behalf in my life.

The whole story is a monstrous fabrication from beginning to end, and must emanate from some madman, or perhaps from some interested knave who wishes to satisfy some feeling of malignity in coupling my name with the commission of such a foul and cowardly crime.

I am reluctant to be compelled to say, in connection with this infamous statement, that the press of America is the only press in the civilized world to-day through which ruffianly attempts, like this, at the moral assassination of public men can be made with impunity.

MICHAEL DAVITT.

Gentlemen—Why not have an artistic and appropriate heading for your office stationery? The inclosed samples of my imitation lithograph process are superior to wood engraving in firmness of line and delicacy of shading, and can be furnished cheaper. They are not the ordinary photo-engraving, but are made by a different method. I furnish a design subject to approval, afterward a plate which any fair printer can use, the plate costing from \$6 to \$15, according to detail of the design.

Yours truly,

AN OPINION.

(To be reported without stopping, at a given rate of speed.)

FRANKFORT, KY., January 27.

Judge Cantrill, of the Franklin Circuit Court, last night decided against the banks in the tax injunction cases of the State banks in this city, in which all the banks in the State were interested, in the test made of the Hewitt contract law of 1886, requiring banks to pay the State seventy-five cents on each \$100 in lieu of all other State, county, or municipal taxation. He held that the new revenue law repealed the Hewitt law under which the banks claimed exemption from local taxes, and that there was no contract under the Hewitt law from which the State could not withdraw under the general act of 1856.

Judge Cantrill's opinion is as follows:

"Bank of Kentucky, plaintiff, vs. Franklin County, etc., defendants.—This is a suit to enjoin the collection of county taxes levied under the provisions of the new revenue act, which became a law November 11, 1892. The petition sets out at length the charter of the bank, the amendments thereto, and the decisions of the Court of Appeals wherein it is held that the provisions of the original and amended charter created and constituted an irrevocable contract, from which the State could not withdraw or recede without the consent of the banks. That the banks had such a contract with the State from the time it was chartered in 1834 to the time it accepted

the provisions of the revenue law of 1886, known as the Hewitt bill, can hardly be questioned in the light of the adjudication of the chartered rights and privileges of this and like institutions. In 1887 the plaintiff accepted the provisions of the Hewitt law in the manner prescribed therein, and it alleges that this acceptance made a contract with the State of the same binding force and validity, although different in terms, as the contract it had under its charter, and that the effort of the State or any of its subdivisions to collect any other tax than that mentioned in the act of 1886 is in violation of the Constitution of the State and of the United States.

“To the petition the defendant enters a general demurrer. It therefore devolves on this court to construe Art. 2 of the Acts of 1886, and in like manner to pass upon the validity of the new revenue act of 1892. Sec. 1 of Art. 2 of the Hewitt bill provides that each share of stock equal to one hundred dollars shall be taxed seventy-five cents, and that all surplus exceeding 10 per cent. of the capital stock shall be assessed at the same rate as real estate is assessed, and that taxes on these shares and surplus shall be in full of all tax—State, county, and municipal. Sec. 4 of the same Act provides how the banks ‘May give consent to the levying of said tax, and agree to pay the same as herein provided, and to wave and release all rights under the acts of Congress and under the charters of the State banks to a different mode or smaller rate of taxation, and upon such agreement

and consent being delivered, and in consideration thereof, such bank and its shares of stock shall be exempt from all other taxation whatsoever so long as said tax shall be paid during the corporate existence of such bank.' The language of these two sections is strong, and seems to embody all the essential qualities necessary to constitute a valid contract between the banks and the State during the corporate existence of the banks accepting its provisions, and it is equally explicit in that only the tax on the shares of stock and the surplus therein defined shall be levied and collected.

"It is contended, however, on the part of the defendant, that Sections 6 and 7 of the same article place certain limitations and restrictions upon the provisions just above recited, and that the State intended to reserve, and did reserve, to itself the right and power to amend, repeal, modify, and enlarge the scope and meaning of the terms and conditions by Sections 1 and 4. Section 6 is that the Act under consideration shall be subject to the provisions of what is known as the Act of 1856, the language of which is, 'That all charters and grants of or to corporations or amendments thereof enacted or granted since the 14th of February, 1856, and all other statutes shall be subject to amendment or repeal at will of the Legislature, unless a contrary intent be therein plainly expressed.'

"Section 7 provides that, 'In case any bank refuses to pay the tax imposed under this Act (the Hewit bill), it

shall be taxed for State, county, and municipal purposes as the taxable property in the hands of individuals,' and it also provides 'That nothing therein shall be construed as exempting for taxation for county and municipal purposes any real estate or building owned or used by said banks or corporations conducting their business, but the same may be taxed for county and municipal purposes as other real estate is taxed.' This is indeed a confused and contradictory statute. The language of one section indicates that in case the banks pay the tax they shall be exempt from all other taxation during the corporate existence of the bank; while another section proves that the exemption shall be only during the pleasure and will of the Legislature. One section says if the banks will pay the seventy-five cents tax on each one hundred dollars share of its stock and the tax on its surplus, it shall be exempt from all other tax whatsoever; while another section says its real estate 'may be taxed for county and municipal purposes.'

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"It is ordered that the demurrer to the plaintiff's petition as amended be sustained, to which ruling of the court the plaintiff excepts, and the plaintiff being given leave, but declining to plead further, it is ordered that the petition be dismissed, and that the defendants recover their costs herein expended, and to all of which the plaintiff objects and excepts, and prays an appeal to the Court of Appeals, which is granted."

MERCANTILE ABBREVIATIONS.

a/c, or acct.....account.	Inv.....invoice.
Amt.....amount.	inst.....present month.
Agt.....agent.	lb.....pound.
B/L.....bill of lading.	£.....pound sterling.
bl.....barrel.	L. S.....place for seal.
Bal.....balance.	mdse.....merchandise.
bush.....bushel.	mos.....months.
c/o.....care of.	manuf.....manufacture.
C. O. D. collect on delivery.	MS.....Manuscript.
Co.....Company.	Messrs.....plural of Mr.
Cr.....creditor.	No.....number.
cwt.....hundredweight.	pd.....paid.
cts.....cents.	pay't.....payment.
Dr.....debtor.	prox.....next month.
E. E.....errors excepted.	pkg.....package.
E. & O. E...errors and omissions excepted.	recd.....received.
F. O. B.....free on board.	ult.....last month.
hhd.....hogshead.	wt.....weight.
hund.....hundreds.	yds.....yards.
	yrs.....years.

POOR SHORTHAND TEACHERS.

It is indeed a poor recommendation to a school when it is almost generally known that its leading (?) shorthand instructor has not the speed of even a third-rate amanuensis. It really seems that the only qualifications possessed by such pretenders is their special ignorance or prejudice or general unfitness for the task in hand, and the sole chance for their impositions is based on the gullibility of human nature.

OFFICIAL COURT REPORTERS.

The following is a complete list of the official court reporters of the United States, report for 1893, showing nearly one-half to be writers of Graham System shorthand:

SYSTEM.	WRITERS.
Graham (omitting five duplications).....	313
Graham (mixed with other systems)	32
Benn Pitman.....	78
Munson (omitting one duplication).....	75
Isaac Pitman.....	41
Marsh.....	16
Lindsley (omitting one duplication)	10
Burnz	6
Cross' Eclectic.....	6
Longley	5
Pitman-Howard	4
Scott-Browne.....	4
Osgoodby (omitting three duplications).....	2
Scovil	2
Haven.....	2
Thornton.....	2
Sloan-Duployan.....	2
Benn Pitman and Osgoodby.....	2
Stenograph (a machine).....	2
New Rapid	1
Taylor.....	1
Porter.....	1
Barnes	1
Light Line.....	1
Gabelsberger	1
Combinations of several systems different from the combinations mentioned above.....	36
Total.....	646

A person who has studied any of the Pitmanic systems can take up the study of the system herein with but

little or no loss of time, and probably be benefited by the change.

It is a well-known fact that Graham writers are the most expert shorthand reporters *the world ever saw*.

The system is so easily learned that a child ten years of age could master it within a few months. When properly taught, no system is more simple.

From four to six months is a reasonable time in which to prepare for amanuensis work. The rate of shorthand speed varies from seventy-five to one hundred and twenty-five. Typewriter transcripts from twenty to fifty. For verbatim reporting much greater speed must be acquired.

Read the "Preface" and "Introduction" to this book.



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